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REGD. NO. B.1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

PRICE: ONE ANNA

REGD. NO. B. 1065

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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VOL. XXIII NO. 35 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Government's "Bungling And Ineptitude"

Opposition's Move For Vote Of Censure

DEMAND FOR SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF CABINET

Plea For Solution Of Unemployment Problem And National Reconstruction

LONDON, Feb. 10.

An unexpected turn in the political situation was revealed to Reuter, to-day, by Mr. George Lansbury who stated that the Opposition will ask for Parliamentary time, next week, to enable them to move a vote of censure on the Government for their "bungling and ineptitude" in relation to the unemployed.

VOTE OF CENSURE

Mr. Lansbury said he hoped it would be possible to move the vote of censure on Thursday and that more than one day would be devoted to it. He added the Labour Party had no intention of allowing the present session to be devoted entirely to the discussion of the India question between Government and its own members.

CABINET COMMITTEE

The "condition of the people of this country cries aloud for redress and time must given to discuss the evils and suggested remedies." The Labour Party, Mr. Lansbury said, would request the establishment of a special committee of Cabinet to deal with the problem of national reconstruction.—Reuter.

Our Tokyo Letter

WHAT JAP CULTURE OWES TO BUDDHISM

Leading Scholars Attend Anniversary Celebrations Of Great Prophet

(BY CHAMAN LAL).

TOKIO. (By Mail).

One of the most impressive functions of the year was held on Saturday evening, when the 2,500th anniversary of the birth of Lord Buddha was commemorated in the Imperial Hotel, in the presence of Prince Kaya and more than 300 noted Japanese leaders, under the auspices of leading Japanese scholars of Buddhism, eight European and American scholars were honoured by the sponsors of the Institute; formed to observe the anniversary for their contributions to the study of Buddhism.

Attending the meeting were Prince Kaya; the Education Minister; Baron de Bassompierre, the Belgian Ambassador; Dr. Herbert Von Dirksen, the German Ambassador; Mr. Phra Mitrakarm Raksha, the Siamese Minister, and leading educators, statesmen, businessmen, financiers religionists and Government officials.

Your representative was the only Indian invited to the function, and a ceylon Buddhist in Sanyasi's Garb was also present.

BEFORE GOFLDEN IMAGE

The ceremonies opened at 4-30 o'clock with ancient Shinto music played by the Imperial Household orchestra, the members of which were garbed in ancient court robes. Buddhist scriptures were chanted by priests under the direction of Chief Priest Sadatane Saeki of the Horyu Temple in Nara, who stood before a beautiful floral altar within which was placed a golden image of the Buddha standing in the centre of a pool of water. The gathering read the Buddhist responses in low, chanting tones, and during the service Prince Kaya paid his respects to the symbolic figure at the altar.

Welcoming the guests and explaining the purpose of the gathering, Dr. Inouye, the president, said it was only recently that leading Japanese scholars had come to an agreement regarding the year of Buddha's birth. He explained that after profound study into the matter it was agreed that Buddha's 2,500th anniversary is either this year or the next.

"But that does not affect our faith in the teachings of Buddha," Dr. Inouye said. "It is because of the approximate truth we have discovered that we are auspiciously holding this gathering here today."

The president described the manner in which Buddhism came to Japan and how the teachings of Buddha have contributed to the civilization and life of this country. "We honour and respect Buddha," he continued "because he discovered the essence of truth and found for us the road and the way to the good life."

INDIAN DINNER.

The ceremonies brought to a close one week of celebration conducted under the auspices of the institute. A number of lecture meetings were held at which noted Buddhist scholars spoke. About 40 scholars also submitted special papers in various fields of Buddhism which they studied, while the institute distributed a large number of publications.

The ceremonies concluded with a huge banquet.

It is noteworthy that the dinner was purely Indian and strictly vegetarian.

Indignant over an essay entitled "The abrogation of the Washington treaty and its results" which was published in the Gaiko Jiho (a magazine dealing with diplomatic problems) by Professor Hikomatsu Kamigawa of Tokyo Imperial University, and which has been the butt of criticism by Rightists, two young men Taisaku Kurogi (32) and

(Continued on page 9.)

DINNER TO AGA KHAN

Muslim Assembly Members On His Statesmanship And Simplicity

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

Guests numbering 130 attended a dinner given to meet His Highness the Aga Khan by Muslim members of the Central Legislature in the Council House Dining room. Sir Muhamed Yakub proposing the toast remarked that many countries claimed His Highness as their son but he possessed the simplicity and sincerity of India, the Statesmanship of England, the courtesy and polish of the French, the poetry of Persia and ancestral connection with Egypt.

Mr. Ghuznavi seconding the toast said that the Aga Khan was a firm believer in Hindu-Muslim unity and it was the Aga Khan's faith that such unity was the cornerstone of Indian Swaraj. He thanked His Highness on behalf of Bengal Muslim for what he had done for Bengal.

The Aga Khan responding, recalled the impression of his earlier years in Maharashtra, where he saw a Hindu divinity with one body having numerous arms of various sizes and proportions. He wished not only for India's sake but for her culture, her civilization and her contribution to mankind that India should live the life of that divinity with one centre to which all belonged, having a different culture and civilization but all belonging to and united by one mother.

The Aga Khan leaves for Bombay to-morrow after staying there till the end of March, visits South Africa, and Egypt before returning to England.—A.P.

CAPSIZAL OF BOAT

Mr. And Mrs. Neal Of Viceroy's House Drowned?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

Anxiety is felt about the fate of Mr. G. W. Neal, Garage Superintendent of the Viceroy's House, and of his wife, both of whom went out at the Okhla this afternoon in their own boat. They are said to have got into the water, near the stadium, at about 1 p.m. and had gone some distance when, according to two eyewitnesses, who were on a visit to this holiday resort, the boat was seen to capsize. Mr. Neal's daughter, accompanied by an Ayah, went to Okhla later in the day to meet her parents but failed to find them.

Word was received at the Viceroy's House at about 5 p.m., and the Military Secretary to the Viceroy with a few constables hurried to the spot, but till 8 at night the search party had not returned, nor was there any news of the missing couple.

Mr. Neal, who is aged 33, has been Garage Superintendent since Lord Reading's viceroyalty.—A. P.

WOMAN SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES

Vimalabai Pandurang, 30, residing on the first floor of Gamadia Building, Falkland Road, was found lying on the roadway at 4-30 in the morning on the 8th instant. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to the injuries on Saturday. Her body was removed to the morgue pending inquest.

FATAL SLIP.

One Gawlibai Narsoo, 30, slipped from the staircase of the Wadia Charity Trust Building, Esplanade Road, and fell from the first floor to the ground floor, on the 8th instant. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital where she succumbed to the injuries on Saturday. Inquest would be held to-day (Monday).

LAHORE CONDEMNS AWARD

It Has Created A Gulf Between Communities

JOINT ELECTORATES URGED

LAHORE, Feb. 10.

The Anti-Communal Award Day was observed to-day by Hindus and Sikhs.

A meeting was held at which various leaders spoke including Raja Narendranath, Pandit Nanakchand, Master Tarasingh, Rai Bahadur Sevakram, Prof. Abdul Majid Khan and Prof. Ruchiram Sahni. They condemned the Award, which they declared created a gulf between the communities and was calculated to introduce Muslim Raj in the Punjab.

A resolution was passed condemning the Award as anti-national and glaringly unjust particularly to Hindus and Sikhs, and declaring their determination to carry on a campaign against it until it was replaced by a more equitable solution based on the system of joint electorates.

The meeting was preceded by a procession which passed through the main thoroughfares.—A.P.

BOMBAY COUNCIL SESSION

M. L. Cs. To Urge Remission In Cold Wave Areas

The agenda for the first session of the Bombay Legislative Council commencing at the Council Hall, Bombay on Thursday, the 14th instant at 2 p.m. includes among others resolutions on the following urgent questions:—

AMENDMENTS TO J.P.C. MOTION

Notices of amendments to the Government motion and resolution which will be moved by the Honourable Mr. R. D. Bell on the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee has been received from Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkarni, and Mr. R. R. Bakhale.

DAYS FOR RESOLUTION

Mr. G. S. Gangoli, has tabled a motion for requesting the Governor to hold at least three sessions of the Legislative Council during every calendar year and to allot during each session at least four clear days for discussion of resolutions."

FOREST ENQUIRY

Dr. M. K. Dixit, will move resolutions urging remissions in land revenue of not less than fifty per cent., (50 per cent) to agriculturists in all tracts where crops are damaged by frost during January.

He will also move a resolution recommending to Government to appoint a committee to enquire into the Forest Administration in Kanara and to find out means by which forests could be best exploited with maximum benefits to Government and minimum hardships to agriculturists."

By another resolution he wants to recommend Government that the land revenue in Kanara be reduced by 50 per cent.

Rao Saheb P. D. Kulkerni has tabled a resolution recommending to Government to take certain measures for giving immediate relief to the irrigators of the Deccan.

AGRICULTURISTS PROPERTIES

Mr. J. G. More's resolution recommends to Government to put a temporary stop to the sales of agriculturists' properties through the Collector so long as the slump in prices of agricultural commodities continues.

Mr. R. G. Soman's resolutions recommend remission in the Baglan and Kalvan talukas of the Nasik district.

BETTING ON FUTURES

One of Mr. A. N. Surve's resolutions aims at checking gambling in American Futures.

REMISSIONS FOR COLD WAVE

One of Rao Bahadur R. V. Vandekar's resolutions urges remission of revenue in cold wave are in Sind and another wants suspension of the recovery of at least 50 per cent. of the land revenue dues this year in those parts of the districts in which the crops are damaged by the recent cold wave".

He also urges by another resolution that the present grazing fees levied for cattle of agriculturists in the Nasik district be reduced to half the amount so long as there is depression in the Presidency.

DASTARDLY BOMB OUTRAGE

Son-in-Law Blows Off Skull Of Aged Father-in-Law?

SEQUEL TO QUARREL OVER PROPERTY

KOTTAYAM, Feb. 10.

Olash, a village four miles west of Kottayam, was the scene of a terrible bomb outrage when a son-in-law threw a bomb on his 60-year-old father-in-law killing him instantaneously.

Joseph, an Indian Christian, aged 35 getting wild over the denial of his rights by his father-in-law in the division of some landed property went to the latter with a live country made bomb to wreck vengeance. He found the old man sitting in the court-yard and, it is alleged, mercilessly aimed the bomb at him with the result that the father-in-law fell dead with the skull being blown off.

The accused who tried to run away after committing the crime was caught by the crowd that gathered there, hearing the explosion of the bomb and handed him over to the police.—United Press.

GUJARAT P. C. C. AND FROST DAMAGE

Committee To Prepare Scheme Of Relief

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 10.

At a meeting of the Gujarat Congress Committee held to-day Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presiding a resolution was passed sympathising with the farmers of Gujarat on the total destruction of their crops worth several crores of rupees by unprecedented frost last month and urging the Government to give remission in Land Revenue liberally and promptly.

A committee was formed to prepare a detailed scheme for affording relief to the farmers.

FELICITATIONS FOR SETTLEMENT.

Another resolution congratulated the Mill-Owners and the workers of Ahmedabad for amicably settling their long standing disputes, particularly the Labour Association and those workers who accepted the Delhi Settlement although it was somewhat unpleasant.—A. P.

OCTROI CLERKS SUSPENDED

Alleged Embezzlement And Its Sequel

JULLUNDUR, Feb. 8.

The Municipal authorities have suspended Noor Mohmed and Abdul Rahman, Octor clerks of the Gandhi Mandap Octroi post in consequence of alleged embezzlement of terminal tav detected as the result of a surprise check of some receipts with counterfoils, made by Qazzi Bashir Hussain, President, Municipal Committee and two other officials.

Departmental investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

Madras, February 9.—Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiar, Raja of Chettinad, left for Bombay on Saturday night "en route" to England as a Member of the Burma Indian Deputation. Some members have left on Saturday last and the Raja is sailing by the Victoria on 11th February.

Life Of Devadasi, Perpetual Disgrace

Jayakar On Govt. Opposition To Social Reform

BOMBAY CONGRATULATES MR. BOLE FOR INTRODUCING BILL IN COUNCIL

"The present Government of India is so timid that they think, 'Shall I make myself more unpopular by undertaking Social Reform? I am already sufficiently unpopular by the policy I pursue in the sphere of politics'. In getting through any measure of reform, opposition comes more from the Government."

Thus observed Mr. M. R. Jayakar, presiding over a public meeting convened to congratulate Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, M.L.C. for introducing a Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council to abolish the evil custom of Devadasis and get ting it passed.

The meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Naik Maratha Mandal and the Gomantak Maratha Samaj in the Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday evening.

Mr. Jayakar explained at length the nature of the institution of Devadasis and characterised the life of a Devadasi as one of perpetual disgrace, shame and misery.

LESSON OF SARDA ACT

The speaker explained the evils that the Bill introduced by Mr. Bole seeks to eradicate and wanted that public opinion should be brought to bear on the Government and see that it is put into force properly, lest the fate of the much talked of Sarda Act should befall to this Act also.

MR. BOLE EXPLAINS BILL

In the course of a short speech Mr. Bole explained the nature of the Bill and thanked the organizers of that meeting.

The meeting unanimously passed two resolutions, one thanking Mr. Bole for introducing the Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council and the Bombay Government and the members of the Council, who supported it and passed into law and the other requesting the Government of Bombay and the Members of the Legislative Council to consider the question of disposal of temple lands and other grants enjoyed by the Devadasis at present very sympathetically'.

TRAIN COLLISION IN SOVIET RUSSIA

18 Killed And 9 Injured

MOSCOW, Feb. 10.

Eighteen persons were killed and nine injured in a train disaster, near Saratov, 450 miles south-east of Moscow, a passenger train colliding, a headon, with a freighter at a local station. Both the engines and several carriages were smashed. The station-master has been charged with criminal negligence.—Reuter.

"ANTI-NATIONAL AND GLARINGLY UNJUST"

Delhi Condemns Communal Award

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

At a public meeting held this evening to celebrate the Anti-Communal Award Day with Mr. Akhilchandra Dutt the Deputy President of the Assembly in the chair the following resolution was passed:—

"The residents of Delhi place on record their complete condemnation of the Communal decision of His Majesty's Government as it is anti-national and glaringly unjust, particularly to Hindus and Sikhs, and declare their determination to carry on a campaign against the said communal decision until it is replaced by a more equitable decision based on the system of joint electorates."

Among the speakers were Mr. M. S. Anev, Bhai Parmanand, Seth Baijnath Bijoria, Mr. Harihar Sharma and Mr. Lakshmikanta Maitra.—A. P.

Air Mail

KARACHI, Feb. 10.

The air mail from Croydon arrived at Karachi at 4-30 this evening with three passengers and left for Singapore an hour and a quarter later. The Lahore air mail left at 6 p.m.—A.P.

KARACHI, Feb. 10.

The airmail from Singapore arrived at Karachi at 9-30 last night and left for Croydon at 9 this morning.—A.P.

STOP PRESS.

EXPLORING DUTCH NEW GUINEA FOR GOLD

(Special Cable).

THE HAGUE, Feb. 10.

It is learned the Dutch Indian Government has granted concessions to the co-operating British Dutch mining companies to explore Dutch New Guinea for gold. Though a great part of the shares of the new company will be in British hands, the Dutch will have the majority, and the seat will be in The Hague. The companies operating are Oroville Dredging Company, London, Billiton, The Hague, Redjang Lebong, Batavia.

POPE'S CANONISATION OF ENGLISHMEN.

(Special Cable.)

VATICAN CITY, February 10.

In the presence of the British Ambassador, the British Minister to the Holy See and their wives, Sir Horace and Lady Rumbold, and many members of the British and American Colonies in Rome, the Pope this morning performed the ceremony of canonisation of two Englishmen, Sir Thomas More and Bishop John Fisher, who were martyred in the reign of Henry the Eighth for refusing to renounce the religious faith and the belief in the sanctity of marriage. Three descendents of Sir Thomas More were present, one of them being British journalist in Rome.

Bishop Southwark replied thanking the Pope for the "gracious proof of his fatherly goodwill towards the English people".

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Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

4. HELP WANTED.

Will Madrasi or any kind-hearted gentleman help a destitute Madrasi large family-man Please write Box No. 365, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Junior Cashier. Pay Rs. 50 with prospects. Those able give Cash deposit 500. Apply "Agent" Post Box 859, Bombay. (3650).

Wanted Copywriter (Salary 150), Building Supervisors, Architectural Draftsmen, B. T., or S. T. C. Teachers (Bombay). Apply Goldwyn, Lowbrow, (India), Co., Employment — Specialists, 144, Esplanade Road.

Wanted Lady Teachers (Graduates, Matriculates, Vernacular Final) Male Teachers for Zanzibar. Apply Ali Aga, Post Box 945, Bombay before 20th. State minimum salary.

Wanted a rapid and accurate Shorthand typist Madrasi preferred, time from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. Salary Rs. 40 to begin with, apply Post Box No. 3052, Bombay 3. (3630).

Wanted for the Bhatia General Hospital, Bombay a fully trained Hindoo B.P.N.A. Nurse. Apply immediately to the Hon. Secretary. (3636).

Wanted salesmen for our Darjeeling Tea. Salary 50—150. No cash security. Apply to Kalibore Tea Co 59, Sovabazar, Calcutta. (3596).

Wanted:—Candidates, Free training, Allowance and employment terms. For rules and form apply remitting Re. 1 to:—The Superintendent, Railway Training School, Jama Masjid, Delhi. (3645).

Wanted a really First Class Excellent and Clean Cook (Mistry) for vegetarian food to be prepared in European style, preferable if can make bread and pastry as well. Mate will be supplied, apply with full particulars and copies of testimonials, lowest salary required, to the household secretary, to Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, The Retreat, Shahibag, Ahmedabad. (9620).

Wanted—Lino-Operators, only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle".

16. APARTMENTS TO LET.

Just four apartments are available in Dias Building and Petorlina Villa, Grant Road Cross Lane, near Railway Station, ranging from Rs. 18 to Rs. 34 including electric lights. Apply at premises or A. R. Dias, opp. Clock Tower. (9615).

27. HOTELS.

Hotel India, Connaught Place, New Delhi.—Home Comforts. Excellent Food. Efficient Service. Indian and European Catering, Sanitary Bath Rooms. Phone 2061. (9527).

44. MEDICAL.

Eatable Hair Dye (Tonic). Its 40 days internal use turns Grey Hair into Black for life. Besides, it cures wrinkles, dental troubles, increases brain power, eye sight, removes sexual weakness, impotency, keeps young Prolongs life. Price: 40 doses Rs. 11 with postage Tibbi Laboratory, No. 7, Lahria Sarai (Bihar.) (3584)

53. DENTISTS.

Dr. M.B.B.S. writes:—"It is over six years now I was cured of Pyorrhoea by Dr. Jehangir Nariman's (Dentist) special treatment. Strongly recommend all." Save your precious teeth. Pyorrhoea clinic, Charni Road. Tram junction, Grant Road. (7703).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Cambridge Senior — Guarantee course ensures success. Fees refunded on failure. Last date for July examination 15th February. English Prize-winners ex-demonstrators, ex-lecturers on staff. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted Partner to invest Rs. 5,000 in a good demandable Industry. Box No. 3640, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Goodly sum will be loaned to established film or useful industry. Apply Box 3631, "Bombay Chronicle."

For Ideal Small-Loan-Facilities Against Securities, Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (3595).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Edition for Poona Camp and City. Apply for terms to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle' Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
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Dhanu Road	Goi	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

73. AGENTS WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle." Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana Mirpurkas, Sd Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow Sangli Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd. P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best influence with the traders, offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow. Chikalwadi, Bombay.

118. TAILORING

Why Worry? Scientific Tailoring with London Doploma will ensure decent living in 6 months for men and ladies. Rao's Tailoring College, Sai Bhuvan, Princess Street, Bombay. (3635)

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Comprehensive Tour of Europe 81 days Several important Cities Rs. 2,250. Particulars from Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay. (3652).

Public Notices

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TELEPHONE DIRECTORY.

THE NEXT ISSUE of the Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad TELEPHONE DIRECTORY will be made on the 1st May, 1935. All communications relating thereto should reach the Company not later than the 1st March, 1935.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.,
Home Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.
9609

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday the 11th instant at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.)

SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 9th February, 1935.
9523.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1761 of 1934.

K. S. RELE, formerly carrying on business in the Name and Style of Messrs. Rele & Co., within the Fort of Bombay, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant residing at Hughes Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

versus.

(1.) RATANSEY VIRJI, (2.) SHAMJI HEMRAJ, (3.) KIRPAL SHAMJI JIWANI, (4.) JIVRAJ NARSEY and (5.) RATANSEY CHAMPSEY, all of Bombay Cutchi Dassa Oswal Jain Inhabitants, residing at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay, the Defendants 1, 2 and 3 being Vice-President, President and Secretary respectively of the said Cutchi Dassa Oswal Jain Mahajan, and Defendants 4 and 5 being Members of the said Mahajan, for themselves and all other Members of the Cutchi Dassa Oswal Jain Mahajan of Bombay. .....Defendants.

To.

The Members of Cutchi Dassa Oswal Jain Mahajan, Bombay.

PURSUANT to the Order made herein by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kania on the 7th day of December, 1934, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure that the Suit has been filed in this Hon'ble Court by the Plaintiff abovenamed against the Defendants abovenamed on behalf of themselves as the Vice-President, President and Secretary respectively of the Cutchi Dassa Oswal Jain Mahajan and all other the Members of the said Cutchi Dassa Oswal Jain Mahajan praying that the Plaintiff claims from the Defendants or such of them as are liable to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,350-6-3 and the costs of the Suit and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent per annum till payment and take further notice that the 20th day of February, 1935, is fixed for hearing and final disposal of this Suit.

Dated this 22nd day of January, 1935.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 22nd day of January, 1935.
Messrs. KHUNDERAO LAUD & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

9624.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Lisbon Maru	7053	10 Feb	14 Feb
*Tango Maru	7000	29 Jan	10 Feb
Naples Maru	5824	10 Feb	19 Feb
Mayebashi Maru	7005	15 Feb	21 Feb
Genoa Maru	6785	25 Feb	2 Mar
*Ginyo Maru	9000	2 Mar	13 Mar

*Passenger Steamers with excellent accommodation and services £50-0 Return Japan.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Katori Maru	10000	19 Feb
Kashima Maru	10000	5 Mar

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Fushimi Maru	11000	14 Feb
Hakozaki Maru	10500	27 Feb

HONGKONG-SANFRANCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Asama Maru	17000	6 Mar
Taiyo Maru	14500	20 Mar.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	9 Mar

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
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Phone No 22041
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2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo
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4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.

Tel. No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY.

Messrs GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY the 11th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs Hemraj Lekhraj and on account and at the risk of their constituents:—

1 Mani Necklace weighing about 1,000 Ratis.
1 Pana Mani Necklace weighing about 400 Ratis.

Terms:—25 per cent. Deposit.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF JEWELLERY ORNAMENTS

Messrs GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY the 11th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Sheth Dadabhoy Jeejeebhoy Contractor and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser concerned:—

One Diamond and Emerald Pendant, and
One Diamond armlet.

By order of Messrs Shastri and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Somchand Morarji:—

One pearl necklace set with diamonds and emeralds, with pendant, one pearl necklace, two pairs pearl and ruby bracelets, one pair bangles set with diamonds and emeralds, three diamond and emerald rings, one diamond and ruby rose ring, one pair diamond buttis with emeralds.

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ALL DUE TO LACK OF RESPONSIBILITY

British Press Criticises Assembly Vote On Indo-British Trade Agreement

LONDON (By Air Mail.)

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

The Indian Legislative Assembly's vote on the Indo-British trade agreement does not affect its validity. The agreement was only submitted "for consideration." But while in the main the vote was a political demonstration, to assist which objections to the agreement were rather crudely manufactured, there was some criticism even from supporters. The Government of India has unfortunately given the impression that it did not consult Indian commercial interests as it might have done and as, in fact, the Board of Trade here did consult Lancashire interests. How far consultation took place in India one does not know, but if did not the blame hardly lies either with the Board of Trade or with Lancashire. The Government of India took a long time to negotiate the agreement, and it would have been only natural to assume that it was carrying opinion with it. Probably, of course, the Government argued that the agreement introduced no new principles of importance and was merely the logical development of the Ottawa Agreement, to which India is already committed. It is certainly difficult to conceive how the agreement could do economic injury to Indian industries; Mr. Mody would hardly have supported it if it did. By the concessions offered on the British side, and particularly by the promise of economic co-operation between the two countries, India has indeed much to gain. But the Opposition was less concerned with the agreement as an economic instrument than with what they imagine to be an example of Britain's "intolerable interference" in Indian affairs. The objections are not merely to this agreement but to the Ottawa Agreement and the whole "noxious" principle of Imperial Preference solemnly accepted three years ago. The two days' debate has at least given us a foretaste of the kind of speeches that will be heard when the Joint Committee's proposals come before the Assembly. It may lead even Mr. Randolph Churchill to reflect that governing India with a big stick may not be such a simple matter after all.

AN IRRESPONSIBLE VOTE

Commenting on the adverse vote of the Assembly on Indo-British agreement "Times" (London) writes:—

The debate in the Indian Legislative Assembly on the Indo-British Trade Agreement closed with a success for the Congress Party and their allies. They carried a resolution for its rejection by a small majority—sixty-six votes to fifty-eight were the official figures—on the ground that it was unfair to Indian interests, which they alleged had not been consulted, and that India had been treated as a subordinate member of the Empire. There is no reason why people in this country—or in India for that matter—should take the Congress Party's victory tragically. The vote in no way affects the validity of the Agreement. None of its provisions requires its ratification either by the Imperial Parliament or by the Indian Legislature. The Ottawa Tariff Agreement, on which it is based, was submitted to the Assembly in accordance with an undertaking given when the Indian Delegation to Ottawa was nominated, and was passed by that body without a division on December 15, 1932. The motion which was the occasion of the recent debate in the Assembly simply demanded that the Trade Agreement should be taken into consideration so that the House might record its views.

Obviously the Congress Party could not resist the temptation to signalize their return to the Legislature by an attack on the Government's trade policy, and they could yield to it the more safely since they knew that there was no possibility that the vote would affect the issue. Their demonstration—it was nothing more—is a typical result of the irresponsibility of the Indian Legislature under the present Constitution. If the Assembly had in fact possessed the power to reject the Agreement its temper would certainly have been more moderate; the Congress Party would unquestionably have been compelled to pay serious attention to the views of the commercial leaders of Bombay, whose representative, Mr. H. P. Mody, defended the Trade Agreement with eloquence and ability; and twenty-two members of the House would not have emphasized the unreality of the proceedings by abstaining from voting.

SITUATION NOT ALTERED

The "Daily Telegraph" writes:

By a majority of 12 votes the Indian Assembly has refused "to take into consideration" the new trade agreement with this country. That does not alter the situation in any material way. The Pact had previously been signed by the British and Indian Governments and it stands. The Indian Government was, in fact, under no obligation to submit the terms of the agreement to the Assembly.

The incident has value as illustrating the consequences of the present lack of responsibility in the Assembly. Under the new Constitution a vote such as that might compel a change of Ministers. As things now are, every member of the Assembly knows that after a defeat for the Government everything will go on as before. One of the main arguments for making the Government responsible is that it will rid the Chamber of this puckish atmosphere and compel members to cast their votes in a spirit of seriousness.

A DICTIONARY OF COLOURS

A dictionary of colors has recently been published by the British Color Council. It consists of two volumes—one containing 220 silk ribbons each distinctly colored named and tabulated; and the other presenting a history of each color, including the names which have described it in the past, and giving the authority for the present standardisation.

While the primary purpose of the dictionary is to supply industry with a standard reference for colors, the work is expected to give valuable aid to artists and writers through an appropriate and accurate vocabulary for the description of shades and tints. Colors have been "scientifically measured" and graded, making possible the inclusion of new shades, should they be developed in the future, into a definite and orderly system. Imagery, history and industry have combined to find names, some of the words having a fascination and delight of their own. Taken at random from the pages are Cyclamen pink, nettle gray, battleship gray, bee-eater blue, Chartreuse green, buttercup and banana.

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Islamic Art Brought To Perfection In India

ITS BUILDINGS ARE VIVID LIKE HUMAN BEINGS, SAYS DR. WIENER

"India brought all arts and architecture together with miniature paintings to the highest pitch of splendour. Its buildings such as Akbar's tomb or the famous Taj Mahal are vivid like living beings", concluded Dr. E. Cohn Wiener in winding up the series of lectures on "Islamic Art and Architecture" at the University Buildings on Saturday.

Illustrations by means of lantern slides, as usual, added interest to the lecture dealing with architecture in Persia under the Safavidis and in India under the Moghul Emperors.

UNDER TAMERLANE

It was Tamerlane who made Turan an art country again, remarked the speaker, and the only one in the Islamic world after the memorable raid and the demolition of the Jengiskhan. In his time (Tamerlane's) the cities of Samarqand and Kesh, his native town, became actual beehives of political and artistic activities and advancement.

Timur was also by no means a destroyer like Jengiskhan. He was the biggest builder in Asia. The most marvellous architectures of his artists were the sixteen mausoleums of Shah Sindah, the mosque Bibi Chanim and his own mausoleum at Samarqand and his palace in Kesh.

A CULTURAL CENTRE

After Timur's death the court of the Timurids at Herat became a cultural centre where especially miniature painting and most probably the Persian carpet weaving were developed, added the speaker. From the 16th century the artistic tendency growing apace in the Islamic world was quite in evidence. It was this tendency that made the Islamic art magnificent and imposing. Persia under the Safavidis and India under the Moghul Emperors produced monumental mosques and palaces. And so also did Turkey.

BROUGHT TO PERFECTION

The Turkish artists, observed the lecturer, built mosques in Constantinople the vaults of which were extremely bold and spacious Persia developed particularly the miniature painting, carpet weaving and other lesser arts and brought them to perfection.

"India brought all arts," concluded Dr. Wiener, "as well as architecture together with miniature painting to the highest splendour. Its building such as Akbar's tomb or the famous Taj Mahal, are vivid like human beings."

UTILITY OF HANDICRAFTS IN STUDENTS' CAREER

Bombay Minister Stresses Need Of Learning To Earn Decent Living

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Minister for Local Self-Government, performed, on Saturday, the opening ceremony of the Bombay Municipal Schools' Handicrafts and Sewing Articles' Exhibition, at the offices of the Schools Committee, at Gilder Tank Road.

The audience were treated to an interesting programme. The various dialogues staged depicted the importance of handicrafts and industries. The most interesting item was, however, the club swinging by Gujerati girls of the Kika Street Girls' School. With lighted torches that were 'clubs' in hand, the girls swung to the tune of a song. This was appreciated very much by the audience.

Mrs. Tyabji, Chairman of the Schools Committee, in her speech, traced the history of the teaching of handicrafts in the Municipal Schools. It was in 1906 that a carpentry class was opened. Seven years had to pass before two more schools could be opened. Only since 1925 has, however, real work been begun on the recommendations of the Indian Fiscal Commission which laid down that primary education should include some form of manual training. The Corporation, acting on this decided to open other centres, and a supervisor was appointed to organise the work.

EXPANSION OF ACTIVITIES.

In 1930 17 classes were added to the boys' section and four to the girls' section. In 1932 the whole system was overhauled and boys in the upper primary classes began to receive vocational education. Succeeding years have, however, shown remarkable progress. To the boys, besides carpentry, tailoring, book-binding, printing, signboard painting are taught, to girls, finer and simpler handicrafts like fretwork, embroidery.

Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, in his speech, stressed on the necessity for imparting the right type of education which would go to make useful citizens. This aspect of the question, the speaker continued, was completely ignored in earlier days with the result that a purely literary education created the acute problem of unemployment. The Schools Committee had, however, "wisely avoided this danger of letting loose on the community thousands of half-educated boys fighting shy of manual labour and ignorant of any useful handicrafts, enabling them to earn a decent living."

"QUITE OPPORTUNE."

The Exhibition, the speaker observed, "was very opportune when there was a strong desire among the public to encourage indigenous industries and particularly cottage industries".

STUDENTS MUST TAKE TO SWADESHI

Prof. Vakil's Appeal At School Of Economics' Gathering

The Students' Union of the School of Economics and sociology, Bombay, held their second Annual Social Gathering at the University Convocation Hall on Saturday, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas presided.

Welcoming the president, Prof. C. N. Vakil set forth in short the progress of the Union though in the second year of its existence. He opined that the time had arrived when a definite advance in the progress of the school both for the intellectual work of its members as well, as for their material and moral well-being ought to be made.

But at the same time, Prof. Vakil pointed out that for the successful development of the institution it was necessary that the employing classes of India should afford adequate co-operation in the shape of better recognition and preference "to our own degrees."

PLEA FOR SWADESHI.

"The existing premium on foreign degrees act as a drag in many ways, and hinders the progress and success of institutions like ours, because it lowers the value and the work done by candidates". It is high time, he added, that the Swadeshi spirit be effectively applied in the intellectual fields as well.

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, in his address drew the attention of the gathering to the fact that side by side with technical instruction it was necessary that the students should get "the practical touch." He hoped that the principal of the school would, in leisure hours, take the students to the various commercial markets in the city so that they might watch and learn the practical side of things.

The programme terminated with music and light refreshments.

GROWING POLITICAL STALEMATE

Gujerat Congress Socialist Plans To Check It

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 9.

The Executive Committee of the Gujerat Congress Socialist Party at its meeting held to-day has passed the following resolutions.

The executive committe of the G. C. S. P. condemns the Delhi Agreement resulting in wage cuts and rationalization in Ahmedabad textile mills brought about by the Millowners and the officials of the Majur Mahajan over the heads and against the repeated protests of the workers as also their strike breaking activities to foist such an anti-labour agreement on the workers of Ahmedabad.

The committee further affirms its solidarity with and congratulates the workers who went on strike and sympathises with them in their defeat.

The apprehensions of the G.C.S.P. with regard to the Congress Parliamentary Board have come true as indicated by the activities of the C.P.B. and the Congress Party in the Assembly, particularly in their attitude with regard to the J.P.C. Report and their total disregard of the fundamental issues of constituent Assembly and Rejection of J. P. C. Report upon which the country had sent them to the Legislatures.

This committee is of opinion that under the present political situation it is desirable that the Gujerat Political Conferences be convened to remove the growing political stalemate and therefore appeals to different shades of political opinion of the province to agitate for it.

This committee hereby resolves that the Annual Gujerat, Congress Socialist Conference be convened before the 3rd week of June at Ahmedabad and requests the Ahmedabad Congress Socialist Committee to start making preparations for the same.

MATCH FACTORY STRIKERS FIRM

Out To Fight Till Their Just Demands Are Conceded

PICKETING THEIR LEGAL RIGHT

(From A Correspondent.)

Ten years ago, promulgation of section 144 C. P. Code in trade disputes was a very unusual incident. But with the growth of labour movement in the country and with the increasing determination of the workers to fight for their bread, a trade dispute is not seldom closely followed in its heels by section 144 forbidding the working class to act in a way which ordinarily is perfectly legitimate. One who had followed the strike of the workers of the Western India Match Factory and the Dharamsey Morarji Chemical Company at Ambernath would not have been justified in entertaining even the slightest suspicion of the remotest possibility of section 144 C.P.C. being promulgated. The strikers were exemplarily peaceful. Not even a solitary instance of violence or intimidation on the part of the strikers had happened during the course of the last three weeks.

At one stage of the struggle, Dharamsey Morarji Chemical Co., offered to the starving workers 15 days wages, whereas wages for two months were due from them. The Western India Match Factory deducted the house rent and the water charges from the wages that were paid on the 2nd instant whereas according to the long standing practice these should have been deducted from the wages that fell due in the latter half of the month.

IS IT JUSTIFIED?

The grounds stated in justification of promulgation of section 144 by the Magistrate can be clearly seen to be quite flimsy. Human ingenuity will fail to establish any logical sequence between the things prohibited and the consequences which the Magistrate expects to follow from them. The grounds are that the employees of both the companies have gone on strike, negotiations have failed, meetings are held, fiery speeches are being delivered by outside people, inciting people to continue strike, processions are taken out, and obstruction in the shape of picketing is being done. The only reason of substance from the list above in support of the decision of the Magistrate would seem to be the alleged fiery speeches of the outside people. But the Magistrate has qualified this statement by describing what the speeches at their worst are purported to be. They incite the strikers to continue the strike.

THEIR LEGAL RIGHT.

If that is enough to justify the order and the arguments were carried to its logical conclusion, it would be permissible for the Magistrate to restrain the workers from going on strike, taking a full hearty meal when on strike, or doing anything that will help the continuance of the strike on the ground that continuance of the strike might lead to breach of public speech and safety. Picketing about which he complains is the legal right of the workers. The order is also unique in its contents in that it forbids the issue of any leaflets in connection with this strike.

The strikers at Ambernath are firm and determined to fight till their just demands are conceded.

Karachi Health Association

We have received a copy of the fifteenth report of the Karachi Health Association which shows the excellent work that the Association is doing. During the period under review the Association has started the construction of a Maternity Home which is a good index of their enterprise and which justifies their appeal for public support.

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HARIJAN WORK IN CITY

B. P. C. C. Sub-Committee's Programme

The Jt. Secretary of the Harijan Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C. writes:—

In the last appeal published by the Harijan Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C. a reference was made to the programme which the Committee has adopted for the work of uplift among Harijans of the city of Bombay. The fulfilment of this programme I need not again emphasise, calls for active co-operation of the various social, religious and political bodies and of those individuals who desire to advance the cause of Harijans. If it is begun in right earnest there is every hope that Bombay would soon be purged of this age long social evil of untouchability. Bombay must eradicate this evil by ceaseless efforts by carrying out the programme as given below before it is too late.

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME

1. To open libraries and night schools.
2. To organise Harijan Volunteer Corps.
3. To organise Harijan Public meetings for temperance, anti-gambling, removal of slums, improvement in sanitary conditions and encouragement of swadeshi.
4. To move the Corporation with a view to evolving a suitable scheme for better housing conditions among them.
5. To fling open public temples, hotels and other public institutions for them.
6. To start an Industrial Home and encourage Swadeshi goods.

"The above programme is both feasible and beneficial; however it is open to be amended or even revised if at all necessary, after careful consideration, criticism and wise suggestions from our friends etc,

NASIK PEASANTS IN NEED OF RELIEF

Khan Bahadur Cooper Visits Areas Affected By Cold Wave

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, Feb. 9.

Hon. Khan Bahadur Cooper, revenue and finance member of the Government of Bombay, after having finished his Gujerat tour, arrived here on the 7th inst. to tour the area of the District affected by the recent cold wave and see for himself what remission in revenue and what relief may be necessary.

The Khan Bahadur visited Pimpalgaon Baswant and other places in Niphad Taluka and also paid a visit to the farms of Sjt. Godrej near Gangapur.

The attitude of the Government regarding the question of granting remission to the peasants of Baglan and Kalwan Talukas, where rains failed in the last season and the grave situation caused by the recent cold weather, is still unknown.

Rao Bahadur G. V. Pradhan, M.L.C., has given a notice of a resolution which he intends to move in the forthcoming session of the Bombay Council recommending the Government to grant remission to the peasants.

It will be recalled Sjt. R. G. Soman and Dr. Waishampayan, M. L. C.'s from Satara and Sholapur respectively, have already given notices of similar resolutions regarding the peasants of Baglan and Kalwan.

Arsenal Checked By Birmingham

Bolton's Shock Tactics In Interesting Fight In Second Division

LONDON, Feb. 9.

Arsenal's triumphant progress checked by the lowly placed Birmingham supplied the only real surprise of the day on which goals were very few in number.

At Birmingham 15,000 watched the game. Sensational and brisk attacks unsettled the Arsenal defence. Jones scored three minutes from Start. Five minutes later Bradford increased the lead. Arsenal rearranged the attack, when Hulme went off the field with a groin injury and gradually settled down. Hulme resumed, but retired again after two minutes' play. The Arsenal goal had very narrow escapes before Harris increased the margin.

WOLVES PROVIDES SHOCK

Sunderland who met Leicester in the presence of 20,000 spectators are clinging to Arsenal's heels. Gurney and Carter scored within a quarter of an hour in the second half after an uneventful first half.

Thirty thousand spectators were present at Everton where weather was glorious. Stevenson netted soon after the start, but Wolves provided the shock, Richards equalising from a freekick. Jones headed two minutes later, but Cunliffe immediately equalised. On resumption Cunliffe, Coulter and Stevenson put their side further ahead.

MANCHESTER RALLIES

Camsell scored for Middlesbrough when play had been in progress for nearly a quarter of an hour and then Manchester rallied after a disjointed opening. Tilson and Stuart (own goal) enabled Middlesbrough to lead 2/1 at half-time. Toseland, Brook (from penalty) and Herd increased the lead within eight minutes of resumption. Bruce scored for Middlesbrough but Warren (own goal) presented the sixth goal to the City

GREAT CHANCE LOST

An interesting fight was witnessed at the top of the Second Division. Manchester United lost a great chance of equalling Bolton on points, but the Londoners, Brentford and West Ham improved their positions.

Bolton were very lucky. They were outplayed for long periods by the Sheffield United's enterprise and Dodds netted for the United. Bolton replied with shock tactics and Goslin equalised before the interval. The game was disappointing after the recess. There were very few good shots and no thrills.

Foreman's goal in the last minute gave West Ham a fortunate victory against Plymouth in a keen tussle.

HARD AND EXCITING

Brentford reverted to their old forward line tactics which proved very successful and through Hopkins and Halliday led 2/0 at half-time. After the interval Hutchinson reduced the margin and a hard and exciting game ensued. Maddison saved two penalties for Hull.

Tranmere increased their lead in Northern Section and Charlton did likewise in the Southern section, winning a thrilling local derby. Allen netted, but Yardley equalised for Millwall and Allen scored again before half-time. Allen netted the third goal after Miller had missed a penalty for Millwall.—Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The following are the results of the football matches played in League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 3, Arsenal 0; Everton 5, Wolverhampton 2; Grimsby 3, Chelsea 1; Huddersfield 3, Leeds 1; Manchester City 6, Middlesbrough 2; Preston 0, Aston Villa 0; Sheffield Wednesday 3, Portsmouth 0; Stoke 3, Blackburn 1; Sunderland 2, Leicester 0; Tottenham 2, Derby 2; West Bromwich 1, Liverpool 1.

SECOND DIVISION

Bolton 1, Sheffield United 1; Bradford 0, Blackpool 1; Brentford 2, Hull 1; Burnley 2, Port Vale 2; Fulham 1, Bury 2; Norwich 2, Newcastle 0; Nottingham Forest 2, Notts County 3; Oldham 1, Barnsley 4; Plymouth 0, West Ham 1; Southampton 1, Bradford City 1; Swansea 1, Manchester United 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Brighton 2, Swindon 2; Bristol Rovers 5, Crystal Palace 3; Cardiff 1, Aldershot 1; Clapton Orient 0, Exeter 3; Coventry 1, Bristol City 1; Gillingham 5, Newport 1; Luton 3, Torquay 1; Millwall 1, Charlton 3; Northampton 1, Bournemouth 1; Reading 3, Watford 2; Southend 2, Queens Park Rangers 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section).

Accrington 3, Crewe 0; Chesterfield 3, Carlisle 0; Darlington 3, Hartlepools 0; Gateshead 3, Stockport 2; Halifax 1, Tranmere 2, Manfield 3, Barrow 2; New Brighton 0, Southport 0; Rotherham 5, Lincoln 0; Walsall 0, Rochdale 0; Wrexham 2, Chester 2; York 1, Doncaster 2.

SCOTTISH CUP, 2nd, ROUND

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The following are the results of the matches played in Scottish Cup Second Round:—

Dundee United 6, Queens Park 3; Motherwell 7, Morton 1; Ayr 1, Kings Park 1; Rangers 2, Third Lanark 0; St. Mirren 3, Forfar 0; Hearts 2, Kilmarnock 0; Airdrionians 1, Rosyth Amateurs 0; Aberdeen 4, Albion 0; Brechin 1, Raith 1; St. Johnstone 4, Dumbarton 0. Clyde 3, Hamilton 3; Hibernian 7, Clachnacuddin 1; Celtic 1, Partick 1.

RUGBY LEAGUE CUP

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Feb. 9.

The following are the results of the matches played in first round of Rugby League Cup:—

Featherstone 2, Broughton 8; Widnes 34, Batley 0; Wakefield 23, St. Helens Recreation 8; Swinton 2, Liverpool Stanley 10; Oldham 3, St. Helens 0; Keighley 24, Bramley 4; Castleford 33, Astley and Tyldesley Colliery 4; York 12, Bradford 12; Rochdale 28, Barrow March Hornets 18; Barrow 28, Charlton Rovers 3; Leigh 0, Wigan 44; Warrington 11, Hull 11; Hunslet 11, Hull Kingston 0; Manchester Shipcanal 9, Dewsbury 28; Salford 16, Halifax 11; Leeds 3, Huddersfield 4.

British Guiana's Tall Score

(Special Cable.)

GEORGE TOWN, Feb. 9.

In a three-day match between British Guiana and M.C.C., which commenced here to-day British Guiana batting first had made 178 for five at the close of the play (Wishart 56.)

CHINA AND WORLD SPORTS

SHANGHAI (By Mail.)

Arrangements are being made by the Chinese authorities to send representatives to participate in the Davis Cup tennis matches and the forthcoming World Olympics in Berlin.

While official announcements have not been made regarding the names of the Chinese Athletes who will represent China in the international competitions, it is learned that two or three of China's foremost tennis players will compete in the Davis Cup matches.

Hsu Chen-chi, of Batavia, who represented China in last year's Far Eastern Olympics in Manila, and Gordon Lum, one time champion of Shanghai, have been selected to play in the Davis Cup matches.

It is not likely that Liu Chanchun, the Manchurian sprinter who represented China in the World Olympics at Los Angeles, will go to Berlin. Chen Chingkwang, a young Shanghai sprinter, who showed remarkable improvement during the past months, will probably wear China's colours in the 100-metre and 200-metre sprints. Fu Pao-lu, pole vaulter from Harbin, who took second place in the Manila Far Eastern Olympics, and Chen Paochu, who took second place in the shot-put at the same meeting will compete in their respective events in Berlin.

Miss Young Sanking of Hongkong who carried off the women's swimming honours at Manila, will probably be the only girl athlete to be sent to Berlin by China.—Reuter.

COBHAM FOR MYSORE

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

Sir Allan Cobham, who is coming to India with a party to give aerial displays, is expected to visit Bangalore and Mysore in January, 1936 and give displays.—United Press.

Bombay Races

Complete Entries For The Fourth Day

The following are the complete entries for the Fourth Day of the Bombay Races to be held on Saturday, February 16th:—

THE C. N. WADIA GOLD CUP. Distance about 1½ miles.—A gold cup value Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 18,500 from the fund. Winner the gold cup and Rs. 12,500; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,000. For horses 3 years old and upwards W. A. reduced 3 lbs.

FIRST ENTRIES

Mr. Eve's Star of Italy.
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev and Camping.
H.E. the Viceroy's Complet.
Mr. E Esmond's Necker.
Prince Aly Khan and Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Taj Kasra.
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's Corcy.
H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Masked Jester. Invercannie, Wall Street and Highness.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Garcon and Sabrino.
Mrs. John Yorke's Trelawne.
Mrs. L. Musry's Bucentaur.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir Ethics.
Messrs A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Castleton.
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Grand Wazir and Criss Cross.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Shaphir.

FINAL ENTRIES

Mr. F. H. Mehta's Thracian Prince.
Mr. J. C. Sen's Birthday Book.
Mr. A. Higgins' Tel Asur.
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Chebli.

THE WELLINGTON PLATE Distance 1 mile.—Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500. A handicap for horses in Class I.

FIRST ENTRIES

Mr. A. Hoyt's Private Seal and Play On.
Mr. S. Wootton's Jim Thomas.
H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Pougatchev and Largition.
Capt. J. Crawford's Vamos.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's †Dopatta.
H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Wall Street and Masked Jester.
Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's †Ternlet.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Carcon.
Messrs. J. Reynolds and J. T. Rogers' Goolash.
Mr. Eve's Earlston and Risque.
Mr. Diamond's Kum Bak.
Mr. Kelso's Centoi
Messrs A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Castleton.
Mr. A. Higgins' Tel Asur.
Messrs. S. C. Ghosh and Darbari Lal's Tohunga.
H.H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Berrydale. Grand Wazir, Jackdaw the Second, Criss Cross and Whoopee.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Shahpir.

FINAL ENTRIES

Messrs. G. McElligot and P. D. Bolton's Tolerate.
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D Bolton's China King.
Mr. Eve's Carnelian.
Mr. E. Esmond's Chou Rose.
†Denotes horses not eligible.

THE COLABA CUP.

Distance 1 mile—A cup value Rs. 750 or in specie at the option of the winner, and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner the cup and Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Horses in Class II.

FIRST ENTRIES.

Mr. A. Hoyt's Blackette.
Mr. F. G. Travers' Palla.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Ballylinch.
H. E. the Viceroy's Cardsharper.
Mr. E. Esmond's Half-hast.
Mr. Shantidas Askurn's Staff Officer.
Prince Aly Khan's Nijinski.
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's †Seaton Ross.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Douceuse, On Time and Varsity Express.
Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's Spanish Wish.
Mr. F. H. Mehta's †Thracian Prince.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Dr. Strabismus, Glen Gowan and Typhoon.
Messrs. A. H. Johnstone and J. Reynold's Cargan.
Mr. Eve's †Carmelian
Mr. O. Randall's Lady Brendan.
Mrs. M. C. Watchorn and Mr. J. Morphy's Bonne Tete.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Cavern.
Mr. Kelso's Aurangzebe.
S. S. the Akkasaheb Maharaj's Rhonius.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's †Celebrator.
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Heremia and Maid of Orleans.
Messrs. G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's †Tolerate.
Mr. A. Higgins' Dinos.
Sir Osborne Smith's Helofalot.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Myron, Four Kings, Powder Boy and Thermometer.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Francolin.
Mr. Diamond's Grandpapa.
Mr. A. I. Begmahomed's Crusty.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Follow Me.
Mr. Gem's Buland.
Mr. Roman's Turlogh.

FINAL ENTRIES.

Mr. Diamond's Greek Glen
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Ibrani.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Dopatta.
Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's Ternlet.
Shrimant Yeshwantrao A. Ghatge's Draughtsman.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Widen Hill.
†Denotes horses not eligible.

THE RANDWICK PLATE.

Distance about 1-1/2 miles.—Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A handicap for all horses.

First Entries.

H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Ballylinch and Le Commissaire.
H. E. the Viceroy's Complet and Cardsharper.
Raja Dhanrajgir's The Relic.
Messrs. E. D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's Oratorio.
H. H. the Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's R. T. C.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Mazeppa.
Mr. Eve's Carnelian, Superlative, Knight-at-Arms, World's Work, Cash Sweep and Ballintoy.
Mrs. L. Musry's Bucentaur.
Mrs. J. E. Malone's Lord Wensleydale.
Mr. Kelso's Prince Khan.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Thornham.
Mr. C. Temoolji's Sky Hawk.
Mr. J. N. de Souza's Manipulator.
Mr. A. Higgins' Alienist.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijaya Kumar II (late Sovran), Powder Boy, Avanti and Bridgethorn.
Nawabzada Yamin-ul-Mulk's Smoky Joe.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Anomalous.
Mr. Roman's Turlogh and Dandy Brush.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Sabrino.

Final Entries.

Mr. A. Higgins' Carey Dennis.
Mr. Gem's Buland and Achieve.
Mr. M. Clarke's Dalymount Park.
Miss Lilavati Bhosle's Leicester Lady.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Chebli and Johnny Green.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE.

Distance 6 furlongs—Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

First Entries.

Mr. A. Hoyt's Jackmore.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's Garter Princess and Heyday.
Capt. J. Crawford's Curfew III.
H. E. the Viceroy's Pigeon's Blood.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Cultra and Comprehension.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Raghubeer.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance, Sweetie and Mr Pip.
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's Himat.
Brigadier R. C. P. Hill and Mr. A. H. Johnstone's Ecclesiastic.
Mr. Darbari Lal and Capt. Y. N. Lal's Witch Music.
Mr. Eve's Grecian, Eve and Crack of Dawn.
Mr. Eve's Misty Dawn and Provence Rose.
Mr. J. T. Rogers' Natbay.
Messrs. Diamond and R. P. Ebrahim's Young Bachelor.
Mr. Kelso's Knight's Adventure and Fairford.
Mr. G. D. Shuttleworth's Heliograph.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Talk.
Mr. P. D. Bolton's Le Mont Chevalier.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Ashvaraj and Smart Aleck.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Picaro.
Mr. W. Evan's Bismarck II.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Billy Button, Chebli and Tadema.
Mr. M. Wemyss' Roll Up.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Redress.
Mrs. L. Musry's Teller.
Messrs. L. S. Lalvani and K. S. Malkani's Solar Barn.
Mr. Gem's, Grecian Orb.
Mr. S. E. Pishori's Hero Worship.
Mr. A. Lookmanji's Golden Trail.

Final Entries.

Mr. E. S. Godfrey's Tetralight.
Mr. E. D. Pandole's Naidor.
Messrs. G. McElligott and P. D. Bolton's Essex Lad.
Hon'ble Mr. R. Gujadhar's Winking.
Mr. K. S. Malkani's Rooz.
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's Seaton Ross.
Major C. M. Stewart's Single Star.
Mr. V. Rosenthal and Major C. B. Farrar's Michette.
Denotes Horses not eligible.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

First Entries

Mr. A. Hoyt's Orient and Rustom
Mr. Eve's Funny Face.
Messrs. M. M. Talib and A. A. Ali bin Talib's Sahrudowla.
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's Zozan.
Mr. Dhalla's Asian Beg.
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Dahes.
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's Collector and Vita.
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's Amir Akhlak.
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's Mal Allah, Queen Singer, Arab Queen and Tair al Iraq.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Madhi.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Pasha.
Mr. Eve's Blue Funnel and Anchor.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Kabaila
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Hattamtai and Virkumar.
H. H. the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Ghaflash, Darya and Kutub.
Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Al Hamil.
Mr. K. Ardeshir's Hakim Pasha.
Mr. Khodayar Rustom's Hazima
Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's Al Hazar.
Mr. S. M. Haroon's Dhib Shalwa
Mr. A. H. Hedeshizada's Goolab.
Mr. Yusuff Taha's Karam Allah.
Mr. M. Nusserwanjee's Saint Fortunat.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's Jinanar.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jai Bhawani II, Talwihin and Young Chayna.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Waalim, Fiery Face, The Viceroy and Shiniar.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Legion of Honour.
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's Kanda
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Buick.
Mr. Syed bin Oomer's Money Order.
Mr. H. Ahmed's Quarry.
Mr. Gem's Burgess.
Mr Lookmanji's Darlanoor and Breach.
Mr Arnold's Mumrih.
Mr A C Ardeshir's Sunspot, Sarsam and Snozat Aziz.

FINAL ENTRIES

Mr A Lookmanji's Kummer.
Mr L S Lalvani's Gunboat Jack.
Mr B S Jehangir's Injeman II.
Mr Jassim Hamadi's Rushdi.
Mr D D Chawan's Baharnoor.
Mr D D Chawan's Baharnoor.
Mr Aziz Mahomed's Samra Layall.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ace of Hearts.
Mr D D Ghista's Bulbul Hazar.
Messrs. Ahmed Haji Khattab and Mustapha Muhammad's Sonia.
Mr Haji Rajub's Imperial.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE

Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner Rs 6,000; second Rs 2,000; third Rs 1,000. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

FIRST ENTRIES

Mr A Hoyt's Rustom.
Mr Eve's Funny Face.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's White Flower.
Mr R Higgins' Iraq Gift.
Messrs Mahmood Talib and Syed bin Oomer's Lamington.
Mr Ahmed Mustapha Talib's Sa'ami.
Mr M Dhalla's Riyad II.
Mr Basheer Mahomed's Farhan Pasha.
Mr Sayid Mahomed's Saduzaman and Paliazaman.
Begum Feeroza Dulhan's Silver Lining.
Mr Sion F Nessim's Queen Singer.
Mr Syed bin Oomsaif's Nazam Bahadur
Mr P B Avasia's Pasha and Empire.
Mr Eve's Blue Funnel and Anchor.
Mr M C Patel's Kabaila and Happy King.
H H the Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Royalty, Adhba II and †Garraf.
Mr Yusuf Taha's Karam Allah.
Mr Hoosein Alwan's Crawford.
Mr F Sorabji's No Limit.
Mr Fahad Rummah's Suhama and Rajput.
Mr Saleh Moosa's Nazam.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Kolhapur Queen and Gurgistan.
Nawabzada Yemin-ul-mulk's Lucky Boy.
Mr A M Khairaz's Al Ghazl.
Mr A I Begmahomed's Black King.
Mr Ayub Azad's Green Lawn
Mr Aziz Mahomed's Samra Layali.
Mr Hamid Jamoor's Amij.
Mr Syed bin Oomer's Money Order.
Mr Gem's Burgess.
Mr Arnold's Wazir Pasha.
Mr Haji Ahmed Burroo's Vershan.
Mr H V Solunki's Maarib.
Mr A C Ardeshir's Sunspot.

FINAL ENTRIES

Mr R Bence's Atiyat Allah.
Mr Gem's Baden.
Mr K S Malkani's Yawir Awar.
Mr M C Patel's Danger.
Mr B S Jehangir's Moon Spark.
Mr Dattajirao S Mane's Shara'a al Jamil.
Mr H Ahmed's Scindia.
Mr Haji Rajub's Imperial.
Mr S M Khemara's Watchmaker.
†Denotes horses not eligible.

Hard Court Championships

MISS LEELA ROW ENTERS SEMI-FINALS

In the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Championships Tournament there were as many as four walk-overs on Sunday, the reason being Ghorpade, Desai and Bhavnani from Baroda, Ahmedabad and Karachi respectively failed to turn up. In consequence of which many people who had come to see some good tennis went away disappointed. With the exception of the matches between Dayal and Stroud in Men's Singles and Miss Phillips and Miss Pocha in Women's Singles all the rest were one sided. Neither Pitt and Tew nor Azim and Wanarse allowed much rope to their opponents. Similarly Miss Leela Row disposed of Miss M. J. Wadia with ease.

The match which caused some enthusiasm was between Dayal and Stroud. The latter was leading 5 games to, and 40-love in the second set, but Dayal playing steadily managed to secure the verdict in the twelfth game.

Results Of Sunday Matches

MEN'S SINGLES.

J. Dayal beat R. F. Stroud 7—5, 7—5.
E. V. Bobb, W. D., D. G. Desai, S. M. Kadri, W. O., W. N. Ghorpade.
V. M. Wanarse, W. O., R. Bhavnani.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

A. M. D. Pitt and J. E. Tew beat L. M. Khatau and P. R. Shivjiani 6—2 6—1.
S. A. Azim and W. M. Wanarse beat W. Burroughs and K'Thipthorp—6—2, 6—0.
H. H. Savantwadi and Partner W. O. W. N. Ghorpade and Partner.
P. P. Adalja and Y. S. Rao beat N. J. Leontzini and W. Cleur 6—2, 6—3.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Miss Leela Row beat Miss M. J. Wadia 6—0, 6—0.
Miss C. M. Phillips beat Miss D. Pocha 3—6, 6—1, 6—2.

Programme Of To-day's Matches

COURT NO. 1 AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)
H. Sommer vs. S. A. Azim followed by J. E. Tew vs. J. Dayal.
COURT NO. 2 AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)
R. K. Sanghani vs. S. M. Kadri followed by G. Bhagat vs. E. V. Bobb.
COURT NO. 3 AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)
G. L. Merchant vs. V. Vanarse followed by Mrs. G. Johnstone vs. Mrs. Clayton.
COURT NO. 4 AT 4 P.M. (S.T.)
Miss D. Pocha and Miss Sanjana vs. Miss L. M. Merchant and Mrs. Shivdasani, A. G. Gupte and N. R. Suvarna vs. B. C. V. Mehta and D. M. Khatau.

ON THE FIRST AVAILABLE COURT.

E. V. Bobb and A. C. Pereira vs. S. A. Azim and Partner.
Mrs. Malcolmson and Mr. J. Bolton vs. Mrs. G. Geisse and S. Schueder.
N. B. Bhagvat and B. P. Jog vs. H. H. Savantwadi and Partner.

Gwalior Cup Hockey Tourney

TELEGRAPHS BEAT ARMY SERVICE CLUB

Two more games were decided last evening in the Gwalior Cup Hockey Tournament. The first between the Indian Army Service Club and the Indian Telegraphs resulting in a win for the latter by the odd goal in three.

THE FIRST GAME

The encounter between the I.A.S.C. and the Indian Telegraphs turned out to be a dull affair but the Umpires made it amusing by awarding a couple of penalty bullies. As for the game itself, the Telegraphs held the better of the exchanges and on the run of the play deserved to win. Ten minutes from the start Lawrie gave his side the lead and then a penalty bully was awarded against the Telegraphs but it proved abortive. From the bully, the I.A.S.C. equalised through Bartholomew. A penalty bully against the I.A.S.C., awarded by Umpire Sellis proved futile and the teams crossed over on level terms.

On resumption, Almeida put his side ahead as a result of a fine combined movement with Lawrie. Full time arrived without any addition to the score.

The Result:—

	goals.
Telegraphs	2
I. A. S. C.	1

The Teams: Indian Telegraphs, Durham, Salder and Almeida, Abraham, Ferrow and Lomas, Cole, Dias Fernandes, Menezes and Bhesnerrew.

I.A.S.C. Hardial Singh, Mohd. Shah, and Uttam Singh, Mohan Singh, Pope and Subh Ram, Hanmantha Bartholomew, Swamy, Akbar Khan and Aziz.

Umpires: Messrs: Rebeiro and Sollis.

Kirkee United B's Fine Display

The second game was an interesting one. The second strong of the Kirkee United gave a fine display of hockey when they, eliminated the Indo-Portuguese by 2 goals to 1. At half time, neither side had scored. On resumption, Kirkee took the lead through their right in and ten minutes from the end the right extreme put them ahead. The Left Back of the Indo-Portuguese and the goal keeper played well. The Kirkee United played well to a man, their ball control being a treat to watch.

The Result:—

	goals.
Kirkee B.	2
Indo-Portuguese	0

Umpires: Messrs. Ehoot and Pollock.

To-day's Game: Custom's A. vs. No. 3 Fortress Co., at 5-30 p.m.

OPEN ATHLETICS IN BOMBAY

Exciting Finishes In Mile Running And Mile Cycle Races

The open Athletic meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Amateur Athletic Club, on Sunday evening, provided an interesting afternoon's sport. Although the standard reached was not very high, yet it speaks well for the B.A.A.C. who have come forward with this bold-endure and it is to be that ere long Bombay Athletics will come to the fore.

There were a number of close finishes especially in the mile running, one mile cycle race and the ladies' 70-yards running race.

On conclusion Mr. D. B. Taraporewala read the report of the Club and then Sir Joseph Kay, the President addressed the gathering.

Thereafter, Lady Cowasji Jehangir distributed the prizes to the winners. With a vote of thanks, by Mr. David Abraham, and three hearty cheers to the President Sir Joseph Kay and Lady Cowasji Jehangir, the function terminated.

RESULTS.

The following are the results:—

3-MILE RUNNING:—(1) Milton Mendonca, (2) P. R. Ghatkar, and (3) P. B. Vaidya. Time: 17mins 12secs.

ONE-MILE WALK:—(1) R. G. Nair, (2) M. P. A. Iyer and (3) D. R. Master. Time: 8mins. 5secs.

ONE-MILE RUN.—(1) B. David, (2) A. Cordeiro and (3) T. V. Ramchandra Rao. Time: 4mins. 57-1 5secs.

ONE-MILE CYCLING:—(1) B. Malcolm, (2) A. K. Bastani and (3) I. K. Jimmy. Time: 2mins. 52-1 5secs.

ONE-MILE MEDLEY RELAY:—(1) Customs A.C., and (2) G.I.P. Rly. S.C. Time: 3mins. 53secs.

880-YDS.—(1) R. Davis, (2) Ramchandra Tukaram and (3) R. N. Uchil. Time: 2mins. 8-4 5secs

440-YDS:—(1) B. J. Gardner, (2) Heredia and (3) L. Romer. Time: 54secs.

220-YDS:—(1) P. Sweeney, (2) Heredia, and (3) G. W. Seager. Time: 23-1 5secs.

120-YDS. HIGH HURDLES:—(1) L. Romer and (2) C. N. Milne.

100-YDS. FINAL:—(1) J. Castellino, (2) S. W. Seager, and (3) P. Sweeney. Time: 10-1 5secs.

RUNNING HIGH JUMP:—(1) G. J. Couto, (2) D. B. Puthran, and (3) F. A. Dawson. Height: 5ft. 5in.

POLE-VAULT: (1) G H. Jones (2) A. Miskeith, and (3) G. K. Kunder. Height: 8ft. 6in.

PUTTING THE WEIGHT:—(1) J. R. Scott, (2) H. S. Lynn and (3) N. Priestley. Distance: 34ft. 9in.

RUNNING BROAD JUMP:—(1) F. A. Dawson. (2) F. C. Woodcock and (3) P. Sweeney. Distance: 19ft. 9-3 8in.

LADIES' 75-YDS.:—(1) Miss Florrie Menashi, (2) Miss Pearl Abraham and (3) Miss Sheila Finan. Time: 10-2 5secs.

LADIES' 300-YDS. RELAY.—Sir Jacob Sassoon Jewish School. Time: 44secs.

LADIES' CYCLING, HALF-MILE—(1) **Miss P. Vajifdar and (2)** Miss N. K. **Mistry. Time: 1min. 41secs.**

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 8, 1991.
Muslim: Jilkad 6, 1353.
Parsi: Shehrever 8, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h. 10m.
Sunset: 6h. 37m.
High Tide: 5-06, 19-07.
Low Tide: 11-50
Municipal Corporation: 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, February 12.

Improvements' Committee. 4-10 p.m.
Mr. N. V. Modak's lecture on the "City's Public Works". Nagpada Neighbourhood House: 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, February 13.

Anglo-Scottish Education Society. Annual Speech Day and Prize Distribution, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall: 5-15 p.m. H. E. the Governor will deliver an address and Lady Brabourne will distribute the prizes.

THURSDAY, February 14.

Opening of the Jeffreys Wing, British Military Hospital, by Viscountess Canteloupa, Colaba: 11-30 a.m.
Bombay Legislative Council.
University Senate Meeting: 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, February 15.

Bombay University: Convocation for Conferring degrees, Sir C. J. University Hall: 1 p.m.
Anglo-Scottish Education Society's Schools: Annual Athletic Sports, Cooperage: 3 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

"Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

A meeting of the Study Circle on the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report will be held at Mrs. Francis Low's residence, at 57-C, Warden Road, Malabar Hill, at 10 a.m. to-day (Monday).

"ON ANCIENT INDIA"

Mr. Nilkant D. Waknis, Advocate, will deliver a lecture series on the Culture of India. The first lecture on Religion and Philosophy of Ancient India will be delivered to-day (Monday) at Neighbourhood House, Nagpada at 7 p.m.

RAHNUMA-I-MAZDAYASNAN SABHA

Under the auspices of the Rahnuma-i-Mazdayasnan Sabha a lecture will be delivered at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Ervad Pramroze Ardeshir Bode, will speak on "Explanation of the Introductory Pazand prayer of Afringan".

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "The Iron Duke." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "The Gay Bride." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY: "Kaliya Mardan." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Of Human Bondage." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "The Ghoul." Time as usual.
PATHE: "The Pursuit Of Happiness." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "One Night Of Love." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE: "Anokha Prem." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA: "Karwan-e-Hayat." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Amrit Manthan." Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE: "Chu-Chin-Chow." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD: "The Red Rider." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Indira M. A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time Signal
Selection of Indian Music
1 p.m. Available Market Rates. Selection of European Lunch Time Music. The Brunswick Hour. Light songs and Orchestral selections from the New Brunswick Lists
2 p.m. Close Down
6 p.m. Indian Programme: M. M. Recorded Programme.
7 p.m. Educational Hour. Talk-"Scouting in Every-day Life." By K. B. Godrej.
7-30 p.m. Instrumental Music: Gajanan Anant Joshi of Aundh, Violin.
8 p.m. European Programme: Empire Relay
9 p.m. Time Signal. Indian Programme: General News in Hindi and Commercial News.
9-20 p.m. European Programme: Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-30 p.m. Jos Ghisleri and His Symphonians. (In the Studio.) With Cynthia Meredith, (aged 9).
11 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra, directed by Henry Hall.
8-30 p.m. A. Sullivan Programme. The B. B. C. Empire Orchestra. Leader, Daniel Melsa. Conductor, Eric Fogg. Tom Kinniburgh (Bass).
9-30 p.m. Talk: "The Recent Lake Rudolf-Rift Valley Expedition. Mr. V. E. Fuchs.
9-45 p.m. The Hungaria Gipsy Band, conducted by George Garay. Relayed from the Hungaria Restaurant, London.
10 p.m. The News.
10-20 p.m. A Ballad Concert. Maye Martin (Soprano), Carrodus Taylor (Violoncello), and Harry Dyson (Flute).
10-45 p.m. The Cedric Sharpe Sextet.
11-15 p.m. Close Down.

"E" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The office of the above Committee has been shifted from the daily "Hilal" Office to 235, Bellasis Road, near Alexandra Cinema. Office hours: 8 to 10 in the morning and 6 to 8 in the evening.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
LESLIE HOWARD

The Thrilling Story of a Man who burnt up his Soul for an Idol cold as Ice!
with BETTE DAVIS

THE REGAL
THE LAST DAY
At 6-30 & 10 p.m.

TO-MORROW
GRETA GARBO IN "QUEEN CHRISTINA"

MINERVA
DAILY, 5-30, 8, & 10-30 p.m.
3RD WEEK!
New Theatres New India Picture
KARWAN-E-HAYAT
Featuring the Great Actor-Singer
SAIGAL
Malina, Rajkumari, Ratanbai, Shama Zutshi, Sanyal, Nawab
Direction: WESTERN INDIA THEATRES LTD.
CONTINUOUS RUN
for the 18TH WEEK
of Prabhat's Epic Jewel
AMRIT MANTHAN
To-day Shows Nos. 297, 298
DAILY, at 6-15 & 10 p.m.
KRISHNA

"Reforms Concede Nothing To Indians"

"Workers Want Constitution Which Could Give Enough Food And Clothes To Starving Millions"

A resolution condemning the J.P.C. Constitution as an attempt at perpetuating domination on India with the help of Indian upper classes, asserting the right of self-determination and demanding a Constituent Assembly for the framing of a Constitution for India was passed by a public meeting held on the Choupatty Sands, on Sunday evening.

With the meeting, the Labour Week started a week ago by the All-India Trade Union Congress branch in Bombay terminated

WORKERS AND PEASANTS NOT BENEFITED

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, who presided, at the meeting, in the course of his speech said that Gandhiji had been telling the people to win over the Britisher by love, but that was impossible under the present circumstances. The speaker gave a brief history leading to the publishing of the J.P.C. Report, and said that in the proposed reforms practically nothing was conceded to Indians. The most that could be expected was, instead of a Britisher, an Indian capitalist might be in charge of the administration. But this in no way benefited the workers and the peasants, who were the real producers of wealth. The speaker appealed to the audience to pass the resolution that would be placed before them and vote for a programme for the attainment of complete Independence.

Mr. Pathak, Secretary of the Bombay T.U.C., in moving the above resolution said that in spite of several public meetings being held to condemn the J.P.C. Constitution, the A.I.T.U.C. had decided to hold a meeting of the workers to show that the workers were not satisfied by merely expressing dissatisfaction at the Constitution, but by rejecting it. The Trade Union Congress wanted Complete Independence and it would strive to attain that end. The only Constitution that would satisfy the workers, would be the one that is framed by a Constituent Assembly after India had won her freedom.

WANTED FOOD FOR WORKERS

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, of the Congress Socialist Party, in seconding the resolution said that the proposed reforms had been condemened by every party of note in the country. India did not want reforms of freedom as a favour. What India wanted was not constitutions which would continue the present exploitation of the poor workers and peasants, by a few capitalists, but a constitution which would give enough food, clothes and shelter to the starving millions in the country and better comforts to the workers and peasants.

Mr. R. S. Nimbker, speaking in support of the resolution, said that the workers' decision to reject the Constitution did not end there. What Indian workers contended was that the British Parliament had no power to frame a constitution for India. The only body that could frame a Constitution for the country and which would be acceptable to all was a constitution framed by a Constituent Assembly, which would be called after India had won freedom

The resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously.

MORE MEETINGS AT FOUR CENTRES

Similar meetings were held at Furgusson Road, DeLisle Road, Lalbaug and Nagu Sayaji Wadi, on Sunday evening, when similar resolutions were passed.

SATURDAY'S MEETING

In furtherance of the resolution passed by the All-India Trade Union Congress, meetings of workers were held at the Princess Dock and, Tambhakata on Saturday evening, to condemn the J.P.C. Constitution, and demanding Constituent Assembly for the framing of a Constitution for India.

Dr. Shetty, Messrs Ali Bahadurkhan Nazarullakhan, Hansraj and others spoke on the occasion.

HONOURED BY BELGIAN GOVT

Bombay Party To Khan Bahadur H. C. Mahomed

Four hundred guests were invited to a tea party in the air-conditioned dining room of the Taj Mahal Hotel on Sunday to meet Khan Bahadur H. C. Mahomed and to congratulate him on his elevation to the Knight of the Order of the Crown by the Belgian Government, he being the first Indian and the first Muslim to have that honour from the Belgian Government.

Among those present were High Court Judges, Magistrates, foreign Consuls and well-known businessmen of the city.

The hosts were Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas and other friends.

ZOROASTRIAN PHYSICAL CULTURE AND HEALTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above League, a cinema film "Building an A. I. Nation" will be shown at the C. J. Hall, to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

THE GATHA SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall, (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort), when Mr. B. T. Anklesaria will further give a discourse in Gujerati on "The Age of Zarathushtra".

DNYAN-PRASARAK MANDALI

A public lecture in Gujerati will be delivered under the auspices of the above society to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, by Mr. Rustom N. D. Banaji of Poona on "Astronomical and Architectural Wonders of the Great Pyramid of King Jamshed in the light of modern Researches of Science". The lecture will be illustrated by the Lantern.

LECTURE ON PERSIAN ART

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Dr. W. E. Cohn Wiener, Curator of the Picture Gallery Baroda, and late Head of the Humboldt-Hochschule, Berlin, will deliver a public lecture on "Persian Art and its Influence on India", today (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Lecture Theatre on the First Floor, University South Wing (Fuller Road). The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides. Mr. V. F. Taraporevala will preside.

MEMORIAL FOR NAGINDAS MEHTA

"Congress Hall" To Be Erected At Ghatkopar

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, Feb. 10.

A condolence meeting of the residents of Ghatkopar to express their profound sorrow at the demise of Mr. Nagindas Amulakhrai Mehta, a philanthropist, was held this morning in the Jain Upashraya Hall, Mr. Velji Lakhamsi Nappu presided.

About 500 persons attended the meeting.

After glowing tributes were paid to the memory of Mr. Nagindas by several speakers, it was decided to raise a fitting memorial by building a Congress Hall on the plot (of the original camp) given over by the deceased.

Shrimati Nagindas gave a sum of Rs. 500 at present, and promised to give Rs. 2,000 when the work of construction would begin. Messrs. Maneklal and Premchand, two brothers of the deceased, declared their intention to give Rs. 251 each towards expenditure of the Congress Hall. It was suggested to start a public fund to meet the deficit, if any.

The President eulogised the plain living of the deceased's family, and paid tributes to the philanthropic disposition of the late Mr. Nagindas.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.

Principal Rehman, Ismail College, Andheri, will deliver a lecture on "Modern Movements in Islam" at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) at the Ladies' Bungalow, Church of Scotland Mission Compound, Gowalia Tank Road.

DR. NORONHA'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Public Health Sub-Committee of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council the fifth of the series of lectures on Public Health, will be delivered at the Bowen Memorial Hall (Y.M.C.A.) 412, Lamington Road on Thursday (February 14), at 6-30 p.m., by Dr. Socrates Noronha, on "The Position of Social Hygiene in Education". The lecture will be followed by Cinema Film.

TO CONDEMN AWARD

To-day (Monday) evening at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Mandvi Arya Samaj, a public meeting of Hindus will be held to pass a resolution to protest against the Communal Award when Pt. Vijayshanker Moolshanker, Advocate Vallabhdas Mehta, Pt. Laxmanrao Oghle will deliver speeches condemning the Communal Award.

CITY'S AERATED WATER INDUSTRY

Municipal Commissioner Asks For Details From Manufacturers

TAX TO BE LEVIED ON OUTPUT?

A correspondent writes:—

"It is understood that the Municipal Commissioner has asked from the city's aerated water manufacturers details about their trade.

They have been asked to supply details about the output of their goods in all seasons, (in cold, summer and monsoons), their selling prices etc. They have also been asked to furnish "inside information" which the manufacturers believe are the "secrets of their trade" which they think —rightly or wrongly—nobody has a right to demand.

This has created a considerable commotion amongst the manufacturers.

It is generally believed that manufacturers of aerated waters in the city are passing through very critical days. Owing to competition and slackness in trade, their business is much affected. Some of the factories have closed down, while the others are continuing with the hopes of better times to come. It is feared many more factories will close down shortly if the present state of affairs continues.

"MEANS TO BALANCE BUDGET"

It is well-known that the Bombay Corporation is trying its best to balance its budget, and therefore is trying to find additional income with that view. It is feared that the details asked by them are with a view to impose some tax on the output of the aerated water manufacturers. If that is so, it portends further ruin to the manufacturers, who will be forced to increase the prices of their outturn, which, it is feared, will further curtail their business.

It is further understood that the city manufacturers are meeting shortly to consider the situation created by the letter of the Municipal Commissioner."

LOT OF SWEEPERS IN KHANDESH

Appeal To Jalgaon Municipality

Mr. Dattatraya Ganesh Kale, Asoda, (East Khandesh) writes:—

The object of this article is to acquaint the general public with the results and the state of affairs found in the sweeper community in Jalgaon.

INDEBTEDNESS OF SWEEPERS.

The debt instalments paid by the poor sweepers do not even cover the amount borrowed. Thus once the debt is advanced it is never satisfied.

Mostly all instalments are paid on pay-day, not very far from the place of payment. It happens more often that the sweepers receive their pay only to hand it over to their creditors who stand near them, within an eying distance. After paying the instalments every member of the family has the net income of Rs. 3-1-0 p.m., (the original debts remaining as they were).

It is, therefore necessary to find out ways and means to relieve them from their indebtedness; not only that but to advance them loan in the time of need at very reasonable rate of interest. For this purpose they cannot help themselves. A formation of Co-operative Credit Society will meet the situation.

HOUSING.

Regarding the housing of this community, it must be said great hardship prevails in the quarters known as Katyafile (Shani Path) quarters. The stables for the municipal bullocks are far superior to the quarters of these human souls.

WATER SUPPLY.

As regards water supply, the sweepers have much to complain. Being away on duty in the morning hours, and being required to go on duties in the afternoon as well, they have to make water provision for the day, take bath, cook their food and eat their meals between 12 noon and 2 p.m. Some of this time is taken up in walking to their quarters from the place of duties which is generally about a mile away and back.

HOLIDAYS.

Regarding holidays, the lot of the sweepers, employees of the Jalgaon Municipality deserves attention and sympathy. On personal inquiry with Mr. Mohite, the Health Officer, I learnt that the sweepers as a rule are not entitled to any holiday in the year though as a matter of convenience they are given half holidays on Sunday.

I, therefore, draw the attention of the President and members of the Jalgaon Municipality to grant them 11 important Hindu holidays (one holiday per month) for a year, with a view to increase the efficiency of Municipal labourers. To add one more half-holiday every month will not in my opinion make any considerable change in the existing arrangement.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Karwar Peasants

Fund collection for the peasants of Karwar, who lost their all during the last Civil Disobedience Movement, is still going on in the city. Some of the leaders of Karnatak are still in Bombay and have been personally going round making collections. In spite of working for more than a month, it is really pitiable to note that only a few thousands have been collected, where nearly a lakh was expected. Is it the general depression that has prevented generous-hearted Bombay from responding to the call of those suffering peasants from Karwar or that they do not realise the plight of the homeless Karnataki? Leaders have appealed times without number. Karnatak workers are going round the city to realise at least a decent amount, which will provide enough to help those peasants' to keep body and soul together? The peasants do not expect it. They feel they have done their duty and are prepared to starve themselves to death. It is for others—particularly the rich generous-hearted citizens of Bombay—to see that they do not starve. It is for them to contribute liberally and maintain the good name and prestige of the premier city in India.

"Noise Fiends"

Although safety 'islands' at the various danger zones in the city have already been constructed and lay-outs for more are under contemplation, little has been done to conduct a campaign against the ceaseless din during the night. The noice of the motor-cars the loud-speakers and the gramophones in the various hotels and restaurants even in the dead of night has been a standing nuisance to many a citizen. And little has been done in this direction to allow the tired workers to have a wink of sleep.

It will be interesting to note in this connection that an announcement was made by Lord Horder, Physician-in-Ordinary to the Prince of Wales in mail week, that a noise-abatement exhibition will be held on behalf of the Anti-noise League in June and will be opened by the Prime Minister himself. A similar enterprise in Bombay to open the eyes of the various 'noise-fiends' in the city will not be unwelcome.

LOCAL BOARD MEMBER EXONERATED

Thana Judge Confirms Magistrate's Discharge Order

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 10.

The story of how "over enthusiasm" evinced by one local board member brought another member into unnecessary trouble of facing a trial for alleged theft of stones was told in the Court of Mr. D. C. Joshi, the Additional Sessions Judge of Thana, who, after hearing arguments, rejected yesterday the revision application filed by Mr. G. V. Sane, sub-overseer of the Roha Taluka Local Board, against the order of a Magistrate, discharging Shaikh Ismail Shaikh Ali Mapkar and his two brothers (Shaikh Adam and Bala).

Mr. A. V. Chitre appeared for the applicant and Mr. A. R. Deval for the opponents.

The prosecution story was that the Roha Taluka Local Board owned a small wooden bridge with stone piers situated on the river at Shenvai. The bridge was washed away by heavy floods on July 25, 1931, leaving some stones in the river bed. The overseer Mr. Sane was asked by the Board to make a report in the matter. On November 2 of that year Mr. Sane reported that 125 dressed stones belonging to the piers were lying in the river bed. On May 28, 1932 Bapu Shamrao, a member of the Board, complained to the President that 200 dressed stones from the piers of the bridge that was washed away were stolen by certain persons of the village and that an inquiry be immediately made in that connection. The president called upon Bapu Shamrao and another member to make inquiries. Eventually the members decided to prosecute the three accused for theft.

ALLEGATIONS DENIED.

The accused denied the allegations.

The Magistrate came to the conclusion that the prosecution evidence was not sufficient to justify framing of the charge against the accused and therefore discharged them.

The Additional Sessions Judge, in the course of his judgment, observed: "The perusal of the record shows that Bapu Shamrao was very active in connection with this affair from the beginning and perhaps was over enthusiastic."

The Judge came to the conclusion that the prosecution evidence was not at all satisfactory and held that the lower court's order of discharge was proper. He, therefore, rejected the application.

Aryan Education Society's Old Boys' Union

The report gives a resume of the activities of the Aryan Education Society's Old Boys' Union from December 1932 to November 1934 and will be welcome to the old alumni of the school.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. "Luxmi" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 13th instant.

INDIAN MERCHANTS AND J. P. C. SCHEME

To-morrow's Special General Meeting Of Chamber To Condemn It

A Special General Meeting of the Members of the Indian Merchants Chamber, will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Office of the Chamber, to consider the following resolution:—

RESOLUTION:

"This Special General Meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber is of opinion that the proposed scheme of Constitution for Government of India is conceived in a spirit of Imperialist domination and economic exploitation and transfers no real power to the people of India. The effect of financial and commercial safeguards through reserve powers of Governor-General and Governors will paralyse Indian Legislatures and Ministers and prevent all effective action for securing India's economic prosperity. The acceptance of such a Constitution will retard, instead of furthering, the political and economic progress of India."

For Karnatak Peasants' Relief

The following is the further list of donations received for the Karnatak Peasants' Relief received in the B.P.C.C. Office:—

Collections from Khand Bazaar Rs. 32; Tambe Arogya Bhuvan Rs. 51; Sjt. Hasanally Salemahomed Rs. 25; Sjt. Laxmidas Prabhudas Rs. 25; Sjt. Lalji Ramji Rs. 11; Sjt. Pandurang Anant Rs. 25; Sjt. Khimji Ladha Rs. 25; Sjt. Hiralal Ranchod Rs. 25; Sjt. Shankar Bhagwan Rs. 15; Sjt. Purshotum Pranjivandas Rs. 25; and The Kanara Young Footballers Rs. 19-4-3.

"E" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The office of the above committee has been shifted from the daily "Hilal" Office, to 235, Bellasis Road, near Alexandra Cinema. The office hours on 8 to 10 a.m. 6 to 8 p.m.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1935

EDUCATIONAL IDEALS

In his needlessly apologetic preamble to his Convocation Address to the Benares Hindu University Dr. Rabindranath Tagore said that he was a poet first and a teacher next. It is true that he is greater as a poet than as an educationist. But if he were not a great educationist, the Vishwa Bharati would not have been what it is to-day. Moreover, India does not make a sharp difference between a poet and a teacher. In the address in question the Poet, the philosopher and the teacher are happily blended, the Poet's insuppressible revelry in metaphors giving added charm to the profound truths of educational philosophy propounded therein. The address is abstruse in several places and could not have been followed by many of the raw graduates of the University as fast as it was delivered. But as it has been made available in pamphlet form, it can be studied with advantage by young and old alike.

Ultimate Purpose

The Poet dealt mainly with what may be called the primary or fundamental ideals of education, as distinguished from the immediate aims and objects. And in his characteristic style he presented his main thesis in the following words:—

> "One of the noblest functions of education is to reconcile our human mind with the world of Nature through perfect knowledge and enjoyment. . . The "mantram" which I have accepted for my own purpose of life and which carries with it in a concentrated form the true ideal of education is Infinite Peace. Infinite well-being, the Infinite One."

The whole address is an amplification of or a commentary on this "concentrated "mantram." The main idea is perhaps more intelligible in the following words of the Poet: "The ultimate purpose of education is to enable us to live a complete life which can be realised through our complete unity with existence, a part of which consists of the physical nature and the other part that of the human community." The ideal of "reconciling our human mind with the world of nature through perfect knowledge and enjoyment is readily acknowledged by every educationist. It may even be conceded that so far as the mere acquisition of knowledge goes, considerable progress is made in our better types of schools and colleges. But does the knowledge acquired fill the student with the spirit of joy and wonder without which the pursuit of knowledge cannot be long and real and fruitful? Alas, this cannot be said of most of our teachers and professors themselves. And their defects are easily reproduced in their pupils.

India's Contribution

If Mahatma Gandhi were asked to express in the fewest possible words what he conceived to be the highest educational ideal, his answer would not differ much in substance from that of the Poet. He would perhaps say that complete education is to understand Truth, to love Truth and to serve Truth transcending the limitations of space and time. He would of course put the greatest emphasis on the service of Truth. But is such service in evidence to any appreciable extent? The Poet answers the question thus:

> "With the modern facilities of communication not merely a limited number of individuals but all the races of men have come close to each other. If they fail to unite in truth then humanity will flounder in the bottom of a surging sea of mutual hatred and suspicion. Things to-day have already assumed an angry temper of a growling beastliness ready for an enormous catastrophe of suicide."

Gandhiji, too, realises the prevailing "growling beastliness" and the possibility of an "enormous catastrophe." And that is why he stresses the need for Non-violence in the pursuit of Truth, nay, why he almost identifies the one with the other. What is India's contribution to he united service of Truth? Says the Poet:

> "We in India are unfortunate in not having the chance to give expression to the best in us in creating intimate relations with the powerful peoples of the world. The bond between the nations to-day is made of the links of mutual menace, its strength depending upon the force of panic, and leading to an enormous waste of resources in a competition of browbeating and bluff. Some great voice is waiting to be heard which will usher in the sacred light of truth in the dark region of the nightmare of politics. But we in India have not yet had the chance."

India's chance cannot be long in coming. And when it comes, the "great voice" that the Poet refers to may be heard in our own country.

The Blunt Truth

Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh is an Indian but he is also a distinguished member of the bureaucracy. He was, secondly, the Indian Agent in South Africa, representing primarily not the people of this country but the Government of India. Bearing in mind these two facts: the influence of tradition and his sense of "responsibility" to the policy and attitude of the Government of India it is easy to read a good deal between the lines of his carefully and cautiously worded statement on the Indian situation in South Africa. In plain words, the ex-Agent is not at all satisfied that the position of Indians will improve substantially unless authority in South Africa is made to realise that it cannot play fast and loose with Indian interests. This is possible if a strong Agent enjoys a strong backing by the Government of India. The position, however, is that the Government of India's strength and determination are reserved for other purposes. Nor has our new Agent started on his mission too promisingly

Swadeshi In China

India will be much interested in the report that among the latest nationalist institutions in China is the Buy-Chinese Persuasion Corps. As the very name of the institution suggests, its purpose is to persuade the citizens to use only home-made products. As the Government is thoroughly national, it is not likely to remain a passive or lukewarm supporter of the movement; much less is it likely to suspect it or throw impediments in its progress on the score of its having political possibilities. We, therefore, feel confident that the movement will grow speedily and extensively and will in time deal an effection blow to the foreign economic exploitation of the country. Mr. Chamanlal, who sends us the particulars of the movement, contrasts with it the present position of Swadeshi in India and observes that "the mother of the Swadeshi movement and picketing has forgotten the significance of Swadeshi". We cannot accept the view that the Swadeshi movement in India is now inactive, but it certainly needs to be far more intensive to yield all its expected results.

IN THE LAW COURTS.

Bad Tramway Byelaw

(BY N. H. P.)

One Mary Sumner was charged recently at the Bow Street Police Court with an offence under No. 12 of the byelaws and regulations made by the Board of Trade under S. 7 of the London County Tramways Act, 1896. The byelaw provides that "each passenger shall, immediately upon demand, or in case no demand shall have been made, before leaving the carriage, pay to the conductor the fare legally demandable for his journey, and accept a ticket therefor." The charge was that the defendant, "being a passenger on a carriage using a tramway, did fail to pay to the conductor the fare legally demandable for your journey before leaving such carriage." It was not alleged that any demand was made. The case turned on the validity of the words "or in case no demand shall have been made" i.e. whether this provision was or was not "intra vires" the rule making authority. The byelaw was made in virtue of authority to make regulations "for regulating the travelling in or upon any carriage belonging to them." The Magistrate held the provision in regulation 12, upon which he was asked to convict the defendant, to be "ultra vires," as repugnant to the general law of the land, and also as unreasonable. No act or omission could be a crime unless either a criminal intent was present, or there was express statutory provision that the act or omission was a crime without any criminal intent, or it could be clearly inferred from the terms of the statute that the mere act or omission was in itself an offence. The regulation, in question, also purported to make punishable acts or omissions of the most innocent nature or rendered inevitable by the conduct of tramway officials themselves. For instance, it would make punishable the omission of a passenger to pay his fare as the result of the most innocent inadvertence. It would make punishable such a passenger if he left a car, became aware of his inadvertence and, before the car started, returned from the pavement and tendered his fare to the conductor. It would make punishable the passenger who alights from a tramcar without having paid his fare because the conductor is on the top of the car and to wait to pay the fare would involve the passenger in travelling beyond his destination, even if he intended to pay the fare thereafter to the tramway authority, and did in fact pay the fare. The summons was dismissed and the informant was ordered to pay to the defendant the sum of five guineas for costs.

Human Power Measurement.

Mr. Justice Luxmoore has dismissed a suit filed by Samuel Davis and others against Richard Johnson and Nephew, Limited, for a declaration that it was an implied term of their contracts of employment that the defendants would not do anything to prevent them from doing their work or to hinder them in doing it. The second defendants were Charles E. Bedaux Ltd., efficiency experts.

The plaintiffs who were employed by the first defendants on a piece-rate system of wages, complained that the second defendants took up a position near them and timed their work with a stop-watch observing their every movement, and recording the result in a note book. This produced in the case of each plaintiff, they said, a state of nervous tension, distracting their attention, and preventing them concentrating on their work with the result that their output was reduced and they suffered great loss of wages. The plaintiffs contended that it was an implied term of their contract of employment that the first defendants would not do, or cause anything to be done, to prevent them performing their contract of employment or to hinder them in doing so. The first defendants pleaded in their defence that there was no express or implied term of the employment preventing them from watching and timing an employee at his work or otherwise investigating his work. The second defendants also denied any interference with the men's work.

Mr. Justice Luxmoore, in the course of the judgment said: "Each of the plaintiff, has given evidence before me and all have testified with unanimity that the effect of the observation on himself personally was to induce a state of nervousness of so pronounced a nature as to produce, in one case, a cold sweat accom-

(Continued on page 9.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

The Die-hards Are Very Active In Opposing The Government's India Policy And Making Capital Of The Indian Assembly's Rejection Of Indo-British Pact

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, Feb. 2. (By Air Mail.)

India continues to hold the political platform in British politics. The by-election at Wavertree has kept up the India question associated with important constitutional issues for political parties. The Conservative Party and its official leader Mr. Baldwin did as much as should be done wisely, partly by persuasion and partly by threats to dissuade Mr. Randolph Churchill from running his candidature. However, the Tory diehard group still considers that the India question remains to be the strongest with which to challenge Mr. Baldwin's popularity. Its number in the House of Commons, of course, remains the same but its determination to oppose the Government grows stronger and the voice in the country against the Conservative statesmen doing anything rash and unknown does grow stronger. If, free of party restraint the Conservative voters in the country were to have a referendum on the India policy, Mr. Baldwin's White Paper policy may not be quite certain of receiving even a bare majority. Of course, the Tory diehards are concentrating at present their attack on the central federal organisation because their object is to secure Mr. Baldwin's defeat and overthrow along the line of least resistance. However, their fears of any extended power of provincial councils are no less. If the whole of India divided into various Provincial Governments were to adopt a policy of opposition to the Government plan on any important issue, any autocratic control from the centre is bound to become unpopular and extremely difficult, though technically quite capable of neutralising the people's decision in all the provinces.

Governors' Powers

In order to meet this objection Mr. Baldwin and the National Government have proposed various clauses of extraordinary powers in the hands of the Governors and Sir Austin Chamberlain was, therefore, able to point out in the House of Commons that he felt satisfied that the provincial Governors were placed in a really strong position in the new constitution. Mr. Winston Churchill, however, is more realistic than Sir Austin. He has repeatedly pointed out and is continuing to point out that, whereas it is easy to write down on a piece of paper a list of powers of all kinds—political, economic, fiscal and military—it would be always difficult to find men in real life who can be capable of understanding all such powers and exercising them in the teeth of popular opposition. If with the granting of the new powers the Governors and the Viceroy were candidly appointed downright dictators they would carry on their jobs, but if with such extraordinary powers they have still to behave at certain times as symbolical heads of a constitutional council they would find themselves in a ridiculous position. As Mr. Winston Churchill had once described, you can have a Gladstone or you can have a Hitler but you cannot find persons born who can be a Hitler and a Gladstone at the same time.

Churchill's Broadcast

In his broadcast talk this week on India in the B.B.C. series, Mr. Churchill played a good deal on national sentiment by dragging in the name and memory of Lord Clive and his achievements. Mr. Churchill's line of thought runs to suggest that what has been achieved by Lord Clive can only be preserved and continually taken advantage of by Great Britain by a Clivist policy. Mr. Churchill, however, ridiculed the present-day Conservative politicians who are trying to maintain a Clive in India by parliamentary experiments. Of course, everybody knows that whenever Mr. Churchill hankers after a Napoleon or a Clive or a Julius Ceaser to come down again on earth as a military saviour of an unruly world he always means himself. Having been descended from the family of the first Lord Marlborough of Blenheim fame, he is always fond of displaying his own tinsoldier characteristics.

Trade Pact

The vote in the Indian Legislative Assembly on the Anglo-Indian Trade Agreement is understood here to be of no direct value as the Agreement was not resting on the will and decision of the elected representatives of the people of India. Still this vote is being exploited a good deal by young Churchill at the by-election and will be largely used during

(Continued on page 11).

Frankly Speaking

EDUCATION AND 'DESHBHAKTI.'

Inspite his political aberrations—and they are sometimes grave enough—Malaviyaji is a patriot who always thinks in terms of the well-being of the country. It was, therefore, natural for him to emphasize, in his address to the students of the Hindu University, the fact that education without 'Deshbhakti' is entirely useless. Indeed, this is the basis of education in the rest of the world where students are taught from childhood, not only to love their country but also to realise that their first duty in the scheme of life is to it. In India, however, education is conducted by the Powers-that-be on the paradoxical principle that patriotism means objectionable politics.

WHY NOT?

We do hope Mr. K. L. Gauba does not withdraw his adjournment motion to censure the Government for their decision not to accept the resolution of the Assembly relating to the "Indo"-British Trade Agreement. Government must be made to say openly on the floor of the House that they do not consider themselves called upon to respect popular will. The same consideration justifies other adjournment motions that may be brought forward in connection with Sjt. Sarat Bose and the Red Shirts. Government circles are reported to think that such repeated adjournments will reduce the proceedings to a farce. They certainly will, because they will thereby expose the farce, in India, of the relationship of the executive with the legislature and with opinion in the country.

A WORD TO REUTER.

Writing from Tokyo, Mr. Chamanlal draws attention to the manner in which the world abroad is regaled with "news" about India. It is easy to understand misrepresentations and falsehoods—the result of deliberate hostility or ridiculous ignorance—from irresponsible special correspondents of Imperialist papers in Britain. But it is impossible to understand a responsible agency like Reuter's sending out "news" which is amazing in its complacent purveying of patent fiction. For Reuter to wire from Bombay the items about Mahatma Gandhi quoted by Mr. Chamanlal is really amazing We trust the message to which Mr. Chamanlal refers did not emanate from Reuter's agency in Bombay The Agency, however, owes a word of explanation to this country for broadcasting imaginary nonsense.

COLOUR BAR IN ENGLAND.

Those, who would have us believe that the colour bar does not exist in England and that racial equality reigns supreme through the voluntary broadmindedness of the people, had better change opinion. The other day Indian competitors in the World's Table Tennis Championship were not allowed to stay in a London hotel along with other International teams. It is to the honour of the organisers of the championship and the English Association that they threatened to withdraw the other teams whereupon the hotel authorities climbed down. The authorities did not suddenly become conscious of the ethics of racial equality, the factor that compelled them to change their insulting attitude was the threat of economic "force-majeure," the threat, that is, of the boycott of their hotels.

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE

Mr. J. Glorney Bolton, writing in the "Spectator", says that under the new reforms Dominion Status will be "so near the reach of India that we ought to prepare opinion for it." But he fears at the same time that there is here "a growing demand for independence" and says that it is necessary "to foster a new respect for the British Commonwealth of Nations." "In fact," he says further, "the need for an Imperial consciousness in Indian politics is so urgent that if I were Prime Minister the first man I would invite to succeed Lord Willingdon as Viceroy of India is General Smuts." The writer's inability to understand realities is evident both in his undeserved praise of the new reforms and in his pathetic faith that the mere appointment of this or that man can restore India's faith in British connection. He is, however, right in his belief that the demand for independence in India is growing. He will soon enough realise also that the proposed reforms are eminently calculated, though not designed, to intensify that demand.

SCANDALOUS.

In reply to a question in the Legislative Assembly Mr. Metcalfe, Foreign Secretary, stated that no Indians were yet appointed in the Cypher Bureau of the Foreign and Political Department. We wonder how long the Government are going to continue this scandalous injustice to Indians. Mr. Metcalfe very graciously added that recruitment would be open to Indians in vacancies occurring after new cyphers had been brought into use. That is some mercy, but the Foreign Secretary added, too, that the date for introducing the new cypher is yet uncertain. It is proposed to introduce the new cypher after probable vacancies are filled by Europeans? Complacency on the part of Government in such a matter is possible only in the present-day India.

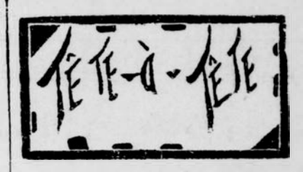
— PRESS VIEWS —

Revise This Attitude

It will, we hope, be possible for the Village Industries Association to hold special exhibitions for the display of rural products, before many months are over. In this connection a correspondent draws our attention to paragraph 21 of the notorious circular of the Government of India which formed the subject of a heated debate in the Legislative Assembly. In this paragraph Government servants are directed not to assist the efforts of Gandhiji's new Association in holding such exhibitions. Will it not be wise on the part of Government to leave their mood of suspicion and welcome every effort made to promote rural uplift, instead of asking their officials to withhold help to workers in the same direction, simply because they belong to the new Association?—"Swadeshi."

Sir Samuel Hoare's Apologia

It is difficult to believe that Sir Samuel Hoare and his colleagues in the Cabinet could seriously suppose that the so-called pledge regarding Dominion Status which he gave in Parliament at the second reading of the India Bill yesterday could effectively allay India's suspicions over the deliberate avoidance of any reference to the goal in the Bill itself. If anything, the special pleading by which he sought to justify such omission may go far towards converting those suspicions into the melancholy certainty that here again we are witnessing another fulfilment of the tradition of breaking to the heart promises made to the ear.—"Hindu."



It's a pity that Sir Mahomed Yakub's adjournment should have been disallowed. Strictly the Governor-General-in-Council may be within his rights to disclaim any concern about the President's conduct in the Chair. Everything, positive and negative, clamant and disclamant, is within the rights of the Governor-General-in-Council. But since everything is within the rights of this colossal entity, it follows obviously that everything is also his concern. Which is a fact in India. The Governor-General-in-Council is N-dimensional. So that it is clear that the matter Sir Md. Yakub proposed to raise was and is the concern of the G.-G.-in-C. Q.E.D.

* * * *

And we say that the disclaimer is a pity. For, the Assembly, indeed the whole country, would have simply loved to enjoy Sir Mahomed Yakub denouncing in noble rage what Bori Bunder's special correspondent would call the "tactics" of the Chair that robbed the supporters of the J. P. C. Scheme of a possible opportunity of misrepresenting the country's opinion.

* * * *

It's also a pity in another sense. The Independent Party missed the culminating triumph of its 'raison-d'etre'.

The independence shown by members like Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Md. Yakub, Mr. H. P. Mody and Mr. Lahiri Chowdhry during the debate and the divisions, deserved to be capped by an Independent protest against the Independent President in dealing with the Independent Leader's motion.

* * * *

To stimulate "Imperial consciousness in Indian politics" Mr. Glorney Bolton suggests that Lord Willingdon should be succeeded by General Smuts as Viceroy of India.

That would confirm our own view that India is a dominion of the Empire.

* * * *

"London, February 9.

The Government's unemployment relief adjustments will cost the Exchequer nearly five million sterling annually."—Reuter.

Five million sterling! That must amount to about seven crores of rupees a year.

Thank heavens we have no unemployment in India otherwise it would ruin the country. Financially, you see, we are just able to afford to restore the 5 per cent. cuts and drag our public servants away from the borderline of starvation and enable them, incidentally, to change their twenty year-old rags for a cheap new suit (Saville Row, 19 guineas, isn't it Sir Henry?)

* * * *

The "Statesman" too possesses a propagandist—the proto-type of Bori Bunder's Special. Thus: "Mr. Satyamurthi has made it clear earlier in the day that this proposal did, in fact, signify rejection of the whole scheme and his party stuck to the argument. They were duly defeated by 72 to 61".

"Duly" evidently relates to the last two of the following three elements that go to make the total of 72:—

Elected Members	35
Nominated Members	11
Official Members	26

* * * *

The propagandist, gloating over the division on the Congress Amendment regarding the Communal Award says that it was "defeated by a large majority of the elected members only, to say nothing of the nominated bloc".

As against 44 of the Congress who remained neutral, the majority of 84 was made up of the following:—

(1) Pro-Communal Award Europeans and Muslims ..	34
(2) Anti Communal Award "Nationalists" and non-descripts	13
(3) Nominated Members..	12
(4) Official Members	25

Large majority indeed!

* * * *

But if 47 against 44 is a large majority what is 61 against 35? A large minority?

Well, well, there are ways and ways of manipulating and outraging facts. But while the "Statesman's" man was it he might as well have gone the whole hog: ignored Jinnah's amendment and proved that the rejection of the Congress proposition meant the acceptance of the J. P. C. Report duly by 72 to 61.

Gold Clause Suspense In America

SECRET TALKS AT WHITE HOUSE

Senator Forecasts Inflation: Betting In Favour Of Govt.

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.

While the nine Supreme Court Justices were holding the usual closed Saturday session in the Capital, President Roosevelt and the Attorney-General, Mr. Cummings, held a two-hour conference and mapped out a programme in the event of an adverse gold clause decision.

CUMMINGS KEEPS MUM

The Supreme Court is inclined to favour February 11 for the delivery of the decision.

Mr. Cummings emerging from the White House, said that he had not the faintest idea as to when the decision would be announced and declined to discuss the talk with President Roosevelt.

But it is learnt authoritatively that gold programme was the topic discussed.

NO DECISION YET

There will be no gold clause decision on Monday. After the Justices had been in closed session for five hours, the clerk of Supreme Court made the statement: "I am authorised to say that there will be no opinions announced on February 11"

AMERICA IS BREATHLESS

NEW YORK.—The country continues to hold its financial breath, while Government officials held secret conference after conference to decide what to do in the event of an adverse decision on the Gold clause. Some are finding slight comfort in the fact that the Darnell Company, the famous New-York Commission brokers, are laying the odds at 3 to 1 that the decision will favour Government.

Mr. Darnell interviewed by "Reuter" said: "Those are commonsense odds. Nobody wants a bankrupt Government."

Meanwhile Senator Elmer F. Thomas, inflationist, interviewed at New York expressed the opinion that expansion of currency, probably by remonetisation of silver, was inevitable. The Senator predicted that the Supreme Court would uphold the administration of Gold clause. He added that the fight to get the Administration's Banking Bill through the Congress and thus to weaken the control of banks over money credit would be one of the biggest fights in the Congress for a generation.

Mr. Thomas was sure that the regulation of dollars was coming, saying: "Either that or repudiation and I don't wish to see repudiation. I want to see dollars so plentiful and cheap that people, especially the debtor class, can get them. At the same time I want to protect the people with investments."

DECISION ON FEB. 18?

(Special Cable.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.

Well informed circles attribute the delay in announcing the gold decision to the slowness with which the dissenters,—whichever side they may represent,—are preparing their opinion. The decision is possible any day next week after Feb. 11. The Court being in session all the week.

The Court meets on Feb. 18 to deliver opinions and then takes recess of a fortnight.

It is generally believed that in view of the financial uncertainty the Court will endeavour to hand down a decision on Feb. 18.

BRITISH RACE DOOMED

Unless Birthrate Fall Is Checked

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Unless there is a reversal of the recent tendency of the birthrate to fall, the British race is doomed, and the reversal will have to be substantial and permanent if the extinction of the race is to be avoided.

Such was the warning given by Sir William Beveridge, director of the London School of Economics and Political Science, in a broadcast talk.

But, he explained, there is no early prospect of the disappearance of the race any more than there is an early prospect of the sun getting so cold that life becomes extinct in all its planets.

"On the present balance of births and deaths the population of this country will begin to decline in the next ten years or so," he said, "but thirty years hence it will be within one or two millions of its present figures. Very few of us will notice the difference: there'll be just as many or more people trying to crowd into our bus or favourite cinema."

No one could say what the chances were of the birthrate remaining as at present, or going lower or rising. There was plenty of time for a reversal of the present tendency long before Britain began to feel empty.

"All one can say is that unless there is a reversal of the recent tendency of the birthrate, a substantial, permanent reversal, the population will die out some time —a long time off."

Sir William pointed out that the Registrar General had reported an appreciable rise in the birthrate from 1934, the first since 1920. It would be very rash to assume that that news suggested a substantial permanent reversal of the declining tendency of births, he said. One could not build anything on the movement of a single year.

An increase of marriages in the later part of 1933 was what one expected from the returning prosperity.

"If trade goes on improving, marriages may continue to increase a little," he added, "and may go for a time without any permanent reversal of the downward tendency of the last generation. Probably a generation hence the various governments of the world will begin to pay serious attention to the problem of declining population, and will find that the possibility of preventing ultimate disappearance of their people depends on the kind of world they can make for people to live in."—Reuter.

LANGUAGE EXPERT AND "ATMOSPHERE OF GAS"

LONDON, (By Mail.)

"What could be better for broadcasting than something midway between the rich and resonent English of South Wales and the emasculated lingo of the better-class London suburb?", asked Professor A. Lloyd James, Linguistic adviser to the B. B. C. speaking at a dinner of the London Carmarthenshire Society.

"We live physically", he said, "in an atmosphere of gas and mentally in an atmosphere of words The physical atmosphere, if it is to encourage and support cordial life, must be fresh; if it is stale with over-use it is at worst poisonous, at best narcotic. So it is with the atmosphere in which our mental lives are lived.

"Much of this to-day is stale, and many of us commit daily suicide in the various gas ovens that surrounds us.

"Many of us move about in a state of blissful coma, drugged by linguistic gas which has long since lost its freshness. Many a politician wonders vacuously through an intellectual chaos, never having recovered from the gas exuded when a famous politician said whatever he did in 1884-85 or 86.

"Language is the means to an end. Those who make it an end in itself are in my view misguided, because in the end it will betray them. Words are all things to all men, and I have not the slightest doubt that there are far too many of them in existence".—Reuter.

Randolph Lycett Dead

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, February 9.

The death is occurred of Randolph Lycett, a tennis player, in Jersey, Channel Islands.

LONDON AGREEMENT EXPLAINED

For Well-Being Of All: An Appeal To Peace

Simon & Flandin Speak At Paris

RUGBY, Feb. 9.

Sir John Simon's speech at the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris summarised last night—was delivered in the presence of the French Premier, M. Flandin, who himself spoke later. The British Foreign Secretary referring to the Anglo-French conversations had emphasised that the work then done was not directed against any other country.

WELL-BEING OF ALL.

"We are not aiming at some limited understanding, but we are seeking to promote the peace and well-being of all, by putting forward suggestions as the basis for free and equal negotiations between all concerned, in order that the structure of peace may rest on the surest and widest foundations. If it is recognised that we are working together in that spirit and if others whom we invite to consult with us will make their contribution in the same comprehending spirit, then I believe that in this year we may see a great advance towards the establishment of those conditions upon which must political confidence and commercial prosperity depend."

ASSURANCE TO GERMANY.

The "Times" says that this passage delivered with emphasis was intended to convey an assurance to the German Government that the preliminary consultations between the French and British Governments did not in any sense imply reluctance for simultaneous and equal discussion of the questions involved with all the Powers concerned as soon as this became possible.

THEIR FIRST AIM.

In a speech made later, M. Flandin said that the French and British Governments had achieved complete unity of purpose. They had made a solemn appeal to the human desire for peace. Their first aim was to prevent ruin and murder. Those who fought in the war believed in a better future for humanity. In flying across the Channel one saw that France and Great Britain had the same sky.—a sky which they would not allow to become the conveyer of death.

Sir John Simon flies back to England this afternoon. He has had no political conversations with M. Flandin or with M. Laval, who indeed is in bed with a bad attack of influenza.—B.O.W.

GIANT SKULL WASHED UP BY GALE

WEST HARTLEPOOL, DURHAM, (By Mail.)

A skull weighing two and a half hundred-weights, with eye sockets like large basins and a brow three feet six inches wide, has been washed up by the gale at West Hartlepool.

Local antiquarians say it resembles the head of a very big elephant, and they think it belonged to some mammoth prehistoric animal that roamed a forest long since submerged.

Evidence of the existence of a forest off the Durham coast has been found from time to time.—Reuter.

TRAWLER CREW DROWNED

"Langanes" Runs Aground On Iceland Coast

REYKJAVIK, Feb. 10.

All the crew numbering fourteen of the Grimsby trawler "Langanes" have been drowned.

An earlier message stated "Langanes" ran aground off Slettanes on the north coast of Iceland near Dyrafjoerd.—Reuter's Special.

RETIRED ENGINEER MURDERED

Attachment Of Debtors' Lands Alleged To Be Motive Of Crime

RAMNAD, Feb. 10.

Mr. Venkatarama Iyer, Retired Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, a resident of Madras, and his cart driver were murdered while returning from Nandanur village, situated 12 miles off Paramakudi, Ramnad.

Mr. Iyer was a mirasdar, owing lands in Nandanur and went there for harvesting. It is reported that he attached some lands of a certain villager for debts due to him and this created enmity which was alleged to be the immediate motive of the crime. The police found both the bodies in a pool of blood and the bandy stranded on the road, leading to Madura in the Kalalarkoil Police Station.

Mr. Venkatarama Iyer had served as Engineer in Andhra and Southern India and had settled recently in Madura.—United Press.

UNREGISTERED ALIEN MEDICAL MEN

Bombay Medical Council Questions Their Practising In India

The Bombay Medical Council at its meeting held on Friday evening decided to make a representation to the Government of India in the matter of foreign unregistered medical men practising in India.

The matter has been engaging the attention of the Council since September last when as a result of some agitation in local press it was decided to request the Bombay Government to consider the subject and issue such orders as they thought fit. But the Bombay Government thought the subject was of more than local importance and suggested to the Medical Council that they should make a representation to the Government of India.

This will now be done and a strong sub-committee has been appointed to look into the question. —A.P.

(Continued from column 7.)

tration of Mysore, Lord Sankey said "His State was not only a pattern to India, but a pattern to the world."

"Under the inspiration of their beloved Maharaja and their Dewan of whom they are so proud, the people of Mysore are determined to march forward to take their proper place in this Great Empire.—Reuter.

"When Sword Is Lost, Peace Is Lost"

Rearmed Germany Is Best Guarantee Of Peace In Europe Says Goering

DRESDEN, Feb. 9.

The view that a rearmed Germany is the best guarantee of peace in Europe was expressed by Gen. Goering in a speech made during an official visit.

PEACE THROUGH ARMS

He said "When a high English officer asked me what Germany was doing for peace, I replied that the greatest thing that Germany could do was to rearm. When the sword is lost, peace is lost."

GOERING'S COMPLAINT

Gen. Goering, who complained that despite Germany's resolute will for peace calumny was still rife abroad, said: "We offer the hand of peace, and in no hand is peace safer."

Industrial Development In Mysore State

TRADE COMMISSIONER'S LECTURE IN LONDON

LONDON, (By Mail).

Sir Basil Blackett, presiding at a lecture by Mr. Ranganatha Rao (Trade Commissioner for Mysore in London), given at the Royal Society of Arts, said that he had shown that an extremely active and balanced life was going on in the great State of Mysore. They were often told in relation to reforms that the welfare of the masses in India was being sacrificed to the interest of a small class of intelligentsia. In Mysore they had a state which owing to its superior history had long experience of first class administration and where the Government obviously had in mind the welfare of the predominant rural population.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

He placed great hopes for the new constitution on experience in administration on responsible and progressive lines which Mysore, among other Indian States, could bring to the work of the Federation. He pointed out that there were serious disadvantages in the absence of an organic connection between the States and British India, notably in the question of the imposition of Customs duties. These questions were of vital importance with the rapid economic growth of the world and India and could best be dealt with by United Federal action.

"AN ECONOMICALLY ADVANCING PEOPLE."

In his lecture entitled "The Recent Industrial Progress of Mysore" Mr. Ranganatha Rao outlined the attempts that are being made to improve the conditions of the masses and increase their earning power. He said that it was on this foundation of an economically advancing population that a modern industrial system was being built with the whole-hearted co-operation and active support of all classes of the people. The economic depression had put a severe brake on industrial progress in Mysore and had greatly reduced the money income of the people.

ECONOMIC DEPRESSION.

Apart from the depression which was so widespread Mysore suffered from too great disabilities in the economic sense. The close attention to Mysore finances as Dewan stated several years ago that Mysore finance would never be in a satisfactory position until the subsidy was abolished. The need for relief was so fully realised eleven years ago that the import of Rs. 35 lakhs was reduced by 10-1|2 lakhs to 21-1|2 lakhs. The other great disability was the absence of all power to influence the deliberations of the councils of British India when they seriously affected the economic position of the people of the State.

During the discussions on the Indian Reforms in the House of Commons the following passage was quoted from Sir Walter Lawrence's book, The India we Served. "There is hardly an Indian State in which there have not been men of outstanding ability, great thinkers and men of initiative and action. "Mysore had been peculiarly fortunate in the statesmen who had guided her destinies and who had been among the greatest of India's sons.

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL.

"That good fortune continues to-day", said Mr. Rao in conclusion. "Many leading people in this country have made the acquaintance and friendship of the present Dewan Sir Mirza Ismail during his delegation to the three Round Table Conferences and the Joint Parliamentary Committee. I need only quote in this connection the observations of the Lord Chancellor at the concluding session of the Round Table Conference. Referring to Sir Mirza's adminis-

(Continued in column 5.)

GERMANO-SPANISH AGREEMENT

Subsidised Airship Line

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, Feb. 9.

An agreement for operation by the Germano-Spanish Company of a regular airship line to and from South America with landing places at Friedrichshafen, Barcelona and Seville has been concluded between the German and Spanish Governments. The Company's capital is to be raised in equal proportion by Germany and Spain. Both Governments will furnish subsidies.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 34 Years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALESMANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD therefore give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. C. I. L.); COMPANY SECRETARIES, (F. L. S. A.); SALESMANAGERSHIP (I. S. M. A.); and GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (L. C. C., D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A. I. A. C.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.

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TO AUSTRALIA IN FOUR DAYS

Air Under-Secretary's Forecast

LONDON, (By Mail.)

Sir Philip Sassoon, Under-Secretary of State for Air, speaking at a dinner given by the Knights of the Round Table Club in honour of Mr. T. Campbell Black and Mr. C. W. A. Scott, in London, said that their record flight had done more than many other air exploits to arouse interest in air transport.

"It will be some time before regular flights will be made to Australia in three days," he said, "but it will not be long before they are done in four days."—Reuter.

ITALY AND AIR CONVENTION

ROME, Feb. 9.

An official communique states that Italy's position with regard to the proposed air convention will shortly be settled on the lines of the agreement in principle, taking account of Italy's especial situation with regard to Great Britain and 'vice versa.'—Reuter's Special.

STUDY OF ECLIPSE

SHANGHAI (By Mail.)

Plans are being made by the Central Observatory in Nanking to make scientific studies of the eclipse of the sun at Heilungkiang on June 19, 1936, and at Hankow on September 21, 1941. Funds to the amount of £10,000 are now being sought for the purchase of the necessary apparatus and for the engagement of famous astronomers.—Reuter.

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

INCLUDING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Condensed Statement of Condition as of December, 31, 1934.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES		
Cash and Due from Banks and Bankers	$450,285,754.83	CAPITAL		
United States Government Obligations (Direct or Fully Guaranteed)	431,938,339.16	Preferred	$50,000,000.00	
State and Municipal Bonds	63,857,374.60	Common	77,500,000.00	
Other Bonds and Securities	71,660,628.79	Surplus	30,000,000.00	
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances	482,834,614.51	Undivided Profits	8,273,297.90	$165,773,297.90
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	56,678,257.20	RESERVES FOR:		
Stock in Federal Reserve Bank	6,600,000.00	Unearned Discount and Other Unearned Income		2,213,827.62
Ownership of International Banking Corporation	8,000,000.00	Interest, Taxes and Other Accrued Expenses		4,257,996.46
Bank Premises	58,162,278.89	DIVIDENDS		
Other Assets	10,093,582.78	Preferred—to February 1, 1935		1,004,535.00
		Common—to February 1, 1935		3,100,000.00
		Items in Transit with Branches		3,377,340.18
		Liability as Acceptor, Endorser or Maker on Acceptances and Bills		65,779,525.76
		Deposits		1,394,604,307.84
Total	$1,640,110,830.76	Total		$1,640,110,830.76

Telegraph Office Delays

NEED FOR ENQUIRY

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—As a businessman, I beg to lodge an emphatic protest against the abnormal delays on all telegrams of late. I am sure this must be the experience of a number of others, who have perforce to transact their business through the Telegraph Department.

This Department seems to have fallen on evil days. Its efficiency is a thing of the past. Time was when the Department was known for its efficiency and the general public had confidence in it. All this has now changed, thanks to the various Retrenchment Committees, which, so to say, have crippled the service beyond measure. Indeed, things have come to such a pass that telegrams now take as much time as letters to reach their destinations, and at times even longer. And, from what one gathers, this is hardly surprising. Verily, the Department is being postalised in the true sense of the word and in double quick time too.

I learn that the traffic has risen enormously since of late, so much so that the average for Bombay, which is about 30,000 messages per day, has jumped up to nearly 50,000, and this has gone on for sometime. It would be pertinent to inquire what the authorities have done and what they intend doing to meet this onrush. Evidently, their minds are preoccupied in disposing of the surplus staff, which seems to exist in their own vivid imaginations.

I am reliably informed that the staff in the Bombay Central office is so depleted that no leave can be had except on a medical certificate. Nor are conditions any better in the other offices in the Presidency. They are possibly worse. For, from every office comes the internal wail of terrible shorthandedness.

Such, in short, is the sorry plight to which the Telegraph service has been reduced, due both to lack of administrative vision and to the zeal displayed by the successive Retrenchment Committees, which tried to outdo one another in showing a reduction in expenditure, by the simple process of 'strafing' the subordinates, and without the least regard to public needs and convenience.

But I am afraid this sort of amateur tinkering has gone on for long, and the general public has been tolerant enough to put up with all the nostrums prescribed from time to time. They have now a right to step in ere it is too late. I think that there is a definite case for Government to appoint an outside expert or a committee of experts, aided by businessmen, to inquire into the more or less total disorganisation of the Telegraph service in India, so as to restore it to its old-time efficiency. In this, the Departmental officers should be severely excluded, as I think they have had a sufficiently long spell to put matters right, but they have been found wanting.—Yours, etc.,

A BUSINESSMAN.

Motorists & Pedestrians

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. M. Kamdar's complaints against the motorists are largely imaginary and wholly untenable and misleading. He does not appear to be sure of what he wants to talk about. In a few lines of unusual bitterness and prejudice, he touches upon everything from footpaths to frequent prosecutions!

While agreeing with him that uncongested footpaths will reduce accidents, I am not prepared to excuse the vagaries of the pedestrians generally. 'As a class, they are irresponsible, absent-minded, undisciplined traffic elements, above observing the polite rules of the road, devoid of road-sense and unmindful of their duty to obey traffic signals, Mr. Kamdar's own admission that within the last two months he could note numbers of no more than only two dozen cars that infringed parking rules in certain Fort streets where traffic is abnormally heavy, is a tribute to the motorists. Against this, has he maintained a record of chummy exchanged at the junction of roads? Has he taken down the names of jay-walkers who change their mind and direction suddenly and without warning and who should be as dead as mutton (and thank themselves for it) but for the average motorist's alertness and great presence of mind?

The most ridiculous suggestion that Mr. Kamdar sponsors is the wholesale prosecution of motorists, as if these are not numerous and mistaken enough already. What Mr. Kamdar needs to know about is the plight of even innocent motorists once they are fancied to have been at fault; he will be moved to raise his voice in protest against puny and provocative persecution.

The pedestrian must learn the simple fact that road-walking a business that must be given his undivided attention. The car seldom goes out of its way to hit a pedestrian; on the contrary, more often than not, he is himself a nuisance and the most potential disappointment to every motorist who is naturally anxious not to be involved in accidents and consequent trouble wherein, the chances are, that much sympathy reasonably due to him is mistakenly shown to the real offender who is looked upon as a "victim" irrespective of the great wrong he does.—Yours, etc.

NAMDAR.

Dohad Meeting

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of 30-1-35 under the caption of "Dohad Meeting Ended in Uproar" a misleading and false report, has been published. As an eye-witness at the meeting I give below the correct and true report of the meeting which I hope, you will publish in your esteemed paper and oblige.

The president of the Taluka Samiti requested me to move the resolution of the Working Committee of the Congress and to sing the "Zanda Vandan" song. Accordingly I moved the resolution and the song was sung. Thereafter the President took out of his pocket a resolution and placed it in my hand. I explained to the president that the said resolution could not be placed before that day's meeting.

The president said to me that he himself would move the resolution. I persuaded him that it was not constitutional for the president to move that resolution. He then pocketed the resolution and the meeting dispersed quietly without any noise.—Yours, etc.,

L. M. SHRIKANT.
President District Congress Committee, Panch Mahal, Dohad, Feb. 8.

G. I. P. Suburban Trains

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Permit me the hospitality of the valuable columns of your paper to ventilate my grievances against the G.I.P. Railway authorities regarding the timings of some of the Suburban trains which need revision.

No. 444 Up leaves Dadar at 10-49. The next train leaves Dadar at 11-16 at an interval of 27 minutes. This train is now made to halt at Chinchpokli for reasons known to the railway authorities only. No. 410 Up leaves Thana at 11-21. The next train leaves Thana at 11-55 at an interval of 34 minutes. No. 95 Down leaves V. T. at 13-42. The next train leaves V. T. at 14-7 at an interval of 25 minutes.

When on Sundays trains are run at intervals of 20 minutes, I fail to understand why there should be such a big interval between two trains on week days. On the B.B. and C.I. Railway every alternate train during office hours is a fast or a semi-fast one, but on the G.I.P. Railway there are very few fast trains especially on the Main Suburban Section between the hours of 5-30 p.m. and 7-30 p.m. when there are only three fast trains. Their Time-Table is badly laid out and needs revision.—Yours etc.,

FED-UP

"Ceylon Malarial Relief"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In reply to the letter of Mr. Gopal Krishna published in your issue of Saturday last, I would refer him to the "Chronicle" of the 2nd instant regarding the formation of this body. Regarding his charge that I am shy to work through recognised public bodies, I would request the gentleman to let me know the names of such relief associations in Bombay as to my knowledge there does not exist any in Bombay, otherwise such bodies would not have awaited the news of the death of 30,000 people including twenty thousand children to stir them up from their sleep. It is nearly two months that the cry of help has been coming from Ceylon but none heard it in Bombay with the exception of a few solitary donations sent by charitable disposed persons. Mr. Gopal Krishna is wrong when he says that probably this is the fifth charitable body with which I have agreed to associate. During the last 15 years I have worked in no less than 35 relief operations in several parts of India and distributed relief to the tune of 7 lakhs of rupees sometimes under some relief organisations and many times independentally. I am proud to say that barring a few Sadhus I easily hold the record of voluntary service and have risked my life twenty times in discharging my self-imposed duties. I don't think Mr. Gopal Krishna means that in case the big people don't come forward the humble workers like me should sit with folded hands in their homes and do nothing. Whatever is possible for the little band of workers who are proceeding to Ceylon at the risk of their lives, will be done and this all would be to the credit of Bombay. My Jatha is very shortly proceeding to Ceylon and I inform Mr. Gopal Krishna that if within three days he can find out a recognised relief association to take up Ceylon work, we shall wind up our organisation and place our services at the disposal of that body and the "Leader" would be willing to work as an humble volunteer in any capacity, in the remotest part of Ceylon. If no such organisation is found our little caravan will go and perform its duties according to its humble capacities regardless of the opinion of our critics. When a duty is to be performed critics are satisfied when it is performed well and God willing our humble jatha will come out with laurels from Ceylon.—Yours, etc.,

JAMIAT SINGH.
128, Jer Mahal Dhobi Talao,
Feb. 10.

Warden For Weights And And Measures

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Some time ago an advertisement appeared in the newspapers all over India inviting applications for the newly created post of a Warden for Weights and Measures under the Director of Industries, Bombay. Will the Government of Bombay and the Minister in charge see before the appointment is made that a raw and inexperienced person is not appointed in preference to a number of highly qualified men, some of whom are already in the Government and private service and some retrenched from the Government service for no fault of theirs who have a claim on the Government for re-instatement whenever suitable posts are vacant.—Your etc.,

CITIZEN.

Appeal To Dean Of Thana

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The writer of the letter under the abovementioned caption seems to hold a brief for the East Indians. The appeal to the Dean of Thana ought to have been addressed to him personally. Is it sense to air it in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle?"

The East Indian Catholic pretends he cannot understand the drainage of parish funds! Well the way to understand is clear. Ask those in charge of the respective parishes for the reasons. Probably he fears a rebuff to mind his business. How many parishes have contributed to the thousand rupees in question? Probably one or two.

Assuming that the children of the soil contributed towards the funds of the Churches, cannot the very children through their accredited superiors divert a part of the surplus for a deserving end? Can the zealous East Indian Catholic challenge their right? Have they violated any rule or failed to fulfil any obligation? Is it not presumptuous to suspect them of underhand business?

"Zaroli Mission said to have been started by the Portuguese Archbishop, etc."—If the Zaroli Mission should be neglected just because it was started by the Portuguese Bishop, then all the parishes, churches and schools started by the Portuguese or under the Portuguese Mission should be severely left alone in the enlargd archdiocese of Bombay! I cannot imagine the writer's motive but I can well imagine the sorry plight of the parishes in Bassein and most of the parishes in Salsette. Will the writer agree to this? Does he know that the very Archbishop, whom he maligns and of whom he insinuates partiality to Portuguese institutions, has spent and is spending thousands of rupees every year all over the Archdiocese in the interest of East Indians? But according to the East Indian Catholic he should cease helping East Indians hailing from the old Portuguese Mission, etc.—Yours, etc.,

ERNEST.

PEASANTS' CONFERENCES IN BIJAPUR

Urgent Need For Relief

By
(HANAMANT S. KAUJALGI.)

The agriculturists in the Bijapur district are meeting in conferences to deliberate over their present economic condition. During the last fortnight four such conferences were held in different parts of the district. It is but natural for the peasants to ask for the suspension or remission of assessment whenever the crops fail; and where the scarcity is marked, the rayats expect the Government to open relief works also in the district. So the first consideration of the above conferences has been to ask for suspensions of assessment for some villages and opening of relief works in some parts of the district. In addition to this the conferences have been unanimous in raising some points which are common to all the Talukas in the districts.

Revenue Collections In June

The revenue officers collect the revenue in two instalments in the months of March and April. In this district the harvesting of the Rabi crops, including cotton, is not completed before the 10th of April. Sometimes the cotton is collected as late as the 15th of April. In order to be able to pay the land-revenue in March or April the rayats are obliged to sell away their produce at any available price. Sometimes they are obliged to borrow from their agents on the security of the standing crops. This hurry in selling away the produce places the rayat at a very great disadvantage. Only last year, the rayat found to his dismay that the prices of agricultural products had risen by 50 per cent within two months of his selling them away. Of course, the middle-men reaped all the profits and the agriculturist was left to chew the cud. The rayats, therefore pray that the revenue collections should begin in June instead of in March so that they may have sufficient time to strike their bargains. As the Government has been armed with the power of forfeiting the land in case of non-payment of assessment, it need not be afraid of being defrauded of its revenue.

The Government is being requested since long by agriculturists in other parts of the presidency also to postpone the dates of the revenue-dues, but, unfortunately, the Government is not yet responding.

Reduction Of Interest On Tagavi Loans

The next grievance is about the Tagavi loans. The rate of interest on these loans has been rising steadily from 6¼ per cent to 8½ per cent, while the Government is getting loans at 3½ per cent by crores, there is no reason why the poor rayat should be charged 8½ per cent. It is maintained that the peasant has lost credit with the money-lenders and is many a time unable to keep his word and so deserves to be charged a higher rate of interest; our only answer to this is that such arguments look proper in the mouth of usurions money-lenders and not Government.

Recently there have been many cases in the district where lands have been sold for recovery of the Tagavi loans. As the land-value is gone down considerably, the prices recovered from such sales barely cover the Tagavi dues and in many cases the mortgagees of the lands have to sdffer heavy losses. The peasants and the sawkars hope that Government instead of selling away the lands, will find their way to lease out the lands for a period of ten years and thus save heavy losses to the peasant and the money-lender.

Reduction Of Assessment And Grazing Fees

The fall in the prices of agricultural produce has affected the finances of the agriculturists considerably. There is no proportionate reduction in the prices of other necessities of life. Moreover, the various creditors of peasants are quite unwilling to lessen their demands. Thus placed at a disadvantage, the agriculturists are praying for a reduction in the rate of assessment on their lands and also in the rates of grazing fees for their cattle. Over a larger portion of the district, the present rates of assessment were settled during the war-period when the prices were abnormally high. Naturally the burden of these rates is crushing the agriculturists now.

Maintenance Of Sufficient Grazing Areas

As the smaller industries in the villages have long been extinct, the burden on agricultural lands has gone on increasing. In their hurry to provide land for these new cultivators who were once carpenters, smiths etc. the Government are converting grazing areas into agricultural lands to the disadvantage of the village cattle. Retaining the grazing fees as they are and reducing the grazing areas, progessively is anything but justice to the poor peasant.

Hold Decrees In Abeyance

The next prayer is to the Civil courts for considering the present slump in the market and the consequent fall in the credit of the agriculturists. They might have contracted debts at a very high rate of interest formerly, hoping to repay them by the sale of their produce. It is quite obvious that they cannot keep their word under the present circumstances. The civil courts are, therefore, requested by the peasants to grant past or future interest at rates suitable to the present times.

Moreover, even a superficial observer will see that owing to the various causes more and more lands are now passing from the cultivators to the non-cultivators to the disadvantage of the country as a whole. If the decree-holders now persist in having their pound of flesh, at least 25 per cent of the lands owned by peasant proprietors will pass into the hands of the absentee land lords within a year or two. In order to avoid this undesirable state of things, the rayats pray that the sales of their lands in the execution proceedings should be postponed for at least five years; meanwhile, the decree-holders should be entitled to the rent of the lands. While the prices of land have reached the lowest level any sympathiser of the peasants will realise the necessity of the above measures.

Land Mortgage Banks

The establishment of the land mortgage banks is also prayed for by the agriculturists. They do not yet know whether such banks will be to their benefit or otherwise. They vaguely feel that somehow the Government will come to their aid and save them from the clutches of the money-lenders through the instrumentability of these banks. The scope, method utility and effectiveness of these banks are yet to be proved and understood.

The above, in short, are the prayers common to all the rayats' conferences. At some conferences the rayats are eager to know to what use the additional local-cess is put by the District local Board. It was collected for the purpose of introducing compulsory primary education throughout the district; but the rayats begin to smile slyly when they are informed that their hard-earned money is to be spent mostly on roads, wells and buildings. The peasants are also tired of the ever-increasing municipal tolls which are very forbidding in case of the Bijapur Municipality. The commission agency shops at Bijapur are finding to their loss that their trade is being diverted to places like Indi, Sindgi and Hippargi that are not blessed with a municipality.

It is hoped that the Government and the local bodies concerned will consider the foregoing few lines sympathetically and come to the rescue of the sinking farmers.

NEWS FROM FAR EAST:—

Plan To Murder Ministers In Japan: Foreign Finance Invades China

Where Patriotism Is Above Religion: China Bans Foreign Wives: Philippines & Formosa: Ango-American Pact: Dairying In Nanking

(BY CHAMAN LAL.)

TOKYO (By Mail.)

No amount of optimism can conceal the fact that the London naval conversations have been a complete failure. The talks commenced with the presentation of Japan's claim for parity, and a threat of the denunciation of the Washington Treaty. Many weeks of interviews have left the position unaltered. Neither Britain nor America has accepted the equality principle, while the denunciation threat has been translated into a fact. That is the sorry outline of the conference. But it has to be confessed that nothing more was expected. Though the delegations met each other with hope on their lips, the rival stands were never capable of being bridged, and the delegates knew it. Japan has broadcast that she will not be content with anything less than parity. America has stood for the maintenance of the ratios. There was never at any time the chance of a compromise; the utmost that could be achieved was an amicable parting of the ways. Fortunately the conference is adjourning without tempers having been exacerbated. There is not the least reason why the failure to agree, or the failure to resume the conference in the spring,—for that is extremely likely,—should lead to a naval race. Japan has always denied the intention of precipitating competition in building, while America has recently shown a welcome recognition of the fact that denunciation of the treaty does not take effect for another two years. Much may happen in that time. Japan's refusal to remain bound by the ratios would, of course, be meaningness if she was not prepared to build up to the American standard. But she does not want to do it. She prefers the other Powers to come down to her own level, or even below it. What Japan has not fully realised is that, however reasonable this may sound, it was the overwhelming superiority which this would give her in Oriental waters that America could not swallow. In other words, Japan has two years in which to convince America that she is to be trusted.

MURDER PLAN FAILS.

The constant threat to which important men of the realm are subjected through conspiracies was illustrated again recently when authorities lifted a press ban and disclosed that seven persons, including three unemployed men two coal-miners, a casual labourer and the daughter of a colliery employed, have been arrested and subjected to preliminary examination in a plot to kill at least five leading statesmen and business officials.

Those definitely marked for death, according to Rengo, were Prince Kimmochi Saionji, the Genro; Viscount Nobuaki Makino, Lord Keeper of Privy Seal; Mr. Korekiyo Takahashi, Finance Minister and Mr. Takakimi Mitsui and Baron Koyata Iwasaki, representatives of the two wealthiest families in Japan.

The conspirators, the account said, planned first to kill their intended victims as they returned from the Imperial chrysanthemum party in November of 1933. The party was cancelled and the plotters then planned to commit the murders at the homes of the victims. Disputes arose among the plotters, however, and the scheme was abandoned. However, it is said that the leader, Toshinori Wakisaka, 27, listed by police as lacking a regular occupation, persisted in his aim and was attempting to arrange a new assassination attempt when the arrests were made.

COUNTRY ABOVE RELIGION

Wherever an Indian goes he is asked "Why cannot your people stop religious strife, why can't you put country above religion". No amount of argument can convince the foreigners that we are entirely free from blame in the matter. Let us learn a lesson from other countries. Japan is too well known for her patriotism and followers of several religions live under the same family roof, but they seldom quarrel. My typist who is a graduate of the Women's University told me the other day that they had five religions in their family, but their chief religion was Patriotism, and service to the motherland.

A similar story comes from Saarland, whose fate is hanging in the balance. An American writer from the Saar says:—

There are about 200,000 miners in the Saar and, with their wives and other relations they compose the vast majority of the 630,000 people who are on the Plebiscite Commission's list of voters and who will go to one or other of the 800 polling booths on the Sunday of the vote.

Like the Saar itself, the miners are predominatingly Catholic. Seventy-three per cent. of the entire population are the Pope's faithful children.

Before I crossed from France into the Saar I was told: "The result of the plebiscite will depend upon the Vatican. At the last moment, the Pope will tell his faithful which way to vote, whether for or against Hitler." Continuing he describes his visit to a mine and meeting a religious miner and asking him which way he would vote since Hitler was opposed to Catholic religion. He says:—

RELIGION DOES NOT MATTER

A French mine official stood by. But young Hans did not hesitate. "I am German," he said simply, "and German I remain. I will vote for the Reich!"

"What is your religion?" I asked. "I am Catholic" he said. "But"—he added this after another question—"religion does not enter into the matter for me.

"I asked Otto Goothardt, 29, born at Sulzbach, Catholic also, how he would vote. Unhesitatingly, he replied: "I am German. I vote for Germany."

That was all. Two French mining officials stood by our sides. They were surprised.

"We have never heard any miners come out so frankly in our presence for Hitler," they said. "But then we never as a rule talk politics in the mine."

* * * *

BAN ON FOREIGN WIVES

A Shanghai dispatch says that the Services Department and the Foreign Office of the Nanking Government have just legally vetoed the marriage of Chinese officers and diplomats to foreign ladies.

The new legislation provides also that those who have foreign wives cannot enter the military, naval, air or diplomatic service. Those who have already contracted such marriages are required to make due registration. Such officers are debarred from important posts involving the handling of military secrets.

Diplomats with foreign wives are ineligible for posts in the countries of the birth of their wives.

* * * *

INDEPENDENCE NOT WANTED?

Have you ever heard of a country denying to herself the right of Independence? Yet Philippine Islands seem to be hesitating to be Independent. A Manila message says that a growing sentiment among the Philippine people in favour of retention by the Islands of dominion status under the United States, instead of outright independence, was reported by the visiting commission of United States Senators which has just completed a three weeks' canvass of independence prospects in the Islands. But commission sailed for Java 'en route' to the United States.

Despite the impression they gained that the Filipinos are now switching over to the idea of dominion status, the members of the commission said that any proposals in that direction would have to come from the people of the Islands and not from the American Government. It is authoritatively understood that they will recommend to President Roosevelt that no change be made in the Independence Act, at least at present.

* * * *

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS IN CHINA

Britain and America, have been increasingly displaying activities in China in recent years for the extension of their markets and for extending their economic and financial influence. The investments made by the powers in China during these two years are estimated at about 500,000,000 yuan.

America has established the Sino-American trade council at Shanghai in order to secure a predominant position in the trade with China, competing with Japan and England. In order to extend her financial influence, America has also supplied substantial loans to China.

Furthermore, America is now negotiating a loan of 50,000,000 yuan to the Canton government, a loan of 20,000,000 yuan for the exploitation of the oil fields in Szechuan and Shensi province, and a loan of 10,000,000 yuan for the establishment of a gasoline plant as a Sino-American joint enterprise.

The Nanking government is also conducting negotiations, chiefly with American concerns for a loan of 200,000,000 yuan for the development of northwestern China, and it is reported that British capitalists are maneuvring to have a share in the supplying of the loan.

It is likewise reported that the Nanking government has concluded negotiations with a British syndicate for a loan of 15,000,000 yeans for the development of Szechuan province. Britain is making great efforts to revive trade in the Yangtse region, which has been declining, and she has greatly augmented her influence in South China by making investments in railways.

FRANCE ALSO ACTIVE

France has supplied a loan of Fr. 35,000,000 for the extension of the Chenting-Taiyuan railway, a loan of 6,000,000 yuan for the construction of the Haichow harbour works in Kiangsu province, and other loans for the purchase of airplanes and weapons.

It has become known that Germany is negotiating a loan of 15,000,000 yuan for the establishment of a sulphate of ammonia factory and a loan of 90,000,000 yuan for the establishment of an aerial depot at Loyang.

In this way, the powers are

(Continued on page 9.)

India's Case For Dominion Status

Prof. Keith Analyses Issue In Light Of Federation And 1917 Declaration

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

Professor A. Berriedale Keith, writes in "Manchester Guardian":—

Though it is only within the last fifteen years that the term "Dominion status" has become familiar in political terminology, the creation of the status must be traced to the Colonial Conference of 1907, and to the decision then arrived at to place on a permanent basis the system of periodic conferences between the constituent parts of the Empire. The Conference agreed to institute an Imperial Conference to meet every four years, of which the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom and of the self-governing colonies would be members, meeting on a footing of equality; the Secretary of State for the Colonies was also to be a member, and would act as president in place of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in the latter's absence. As a sign of recognition of the special position of the colonies in question the new term "Dominions" was adopted as their designation. The distinctive character of their status was emphasised by excluding India from membership of the Conference; the Dominions were essentially self-governing territories in all internal matters and thus stood apart from India as well as from the Crown colonies and protectorates.

The first meeting of the Imperial Conference in 1911 further defined their position. On the one hand, emphatic rejection was accorded to the suggestion of the New Zealand Prime Minister for Imperial federation in a tentative form; on the other, it was agreed that not only must the Dominions continue to be consulted on all issues of foreign policy which directly affected their interests, but that in future they should be given the opportunity of associating themselves with the United Kingdom in determining the broad lines of British foreign policy. It was, however, made clear that, in the last resort, in issues of war and peace and alliances the final decision must rest with the British Government, whose fleet, army, and Diplomatic Service afforded the essential basis for effective participation in world politics.

INTERNATIONAL STATUS FOR DOMINIONS

The further development of the status thus achieved was greatly accelerated by the share taken by the Dominions in bearing the burden of the Great War and by the demand of the Prime Minister of Canada that the sacrifices of his people should be rewarded by recognition of the birth of a new nation worthy to rank in power and place with all save the great States of Europe and the United States of America. The British Government readily conceded the justice of Sir R. Borden's claim, supported as it was by the other Dominions, save Newfoundland. The objections of foreign Governments were overruled, and the conclusion of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 saw the grant of a definite international status to the Dominions other than Newfoundland. They became distinct members of the League of Nations side by side with the British Empire, to which was assigned a permanent seat on the League Council, while it was expressly agreed that the Dominions would be eligible for election as temporary members, a contingency realised in 1927, since which date a Dominion has always been represented on the Council. Moreover, Canada insisted successfully that not only should the treaties of peace be signed separately for the King in respect of each Dominion, but that ratification should await Dominion approval.

This settlement, achieved amid the turmoil of the determination of the terms of peace, necessarily left much that was obscure in the status of the Dominions, but the procedure thenceforth adopted rested on the fundamental principle that the Dominions were entitled in external affairs to that complete autonomy which long before they had achieved in internal questions. This principle of equality could only be made fully effective by drastic revision of the existing legal Constitution of the Empire, which had long ceased to correspond in any measure to constitutional usage.

IRISH FREE STATE MODEL

The Imperial Conference of 1921 felt that matters might be left to develop without immediate legal changes, but the position was vitally altered by the conclusion of an agreement for a treaty with Ireland on December 6, 1921. The leaders who claimed to speak for Ireland accepted the status of the Dominion of Canada as that of the Irish State, and in framing the Constitution of the State in 1922 they made it clear that they claimed sovereign independence, modified only by recognition of a Crown common to the State and the other members of the British Commonwealh of Nations. Before the Free State Constitution could be approved by the British Government certain modifications were insisted upon, and it was only accepted by that Government subject to the maintenance of appeal from the Supreme Court of the State to the Privy Council and to the reassertion of the paramount legislative authority of the British Parliament. To secure the removal of these restrictions and to develop the possibilities of achieving fuller international status inherent in Dominion status became the immediate objective of the Free State Government.

ASSERTION OF RIGHTS

In external affairs the Free State could rely on the position won by Canada. That Dominion was a member of the League, and the Free State promptly secured admission thereto. That Dominion had won in 1920 the right to send a Minister plenipotentiary to Washington though it had not acted on that right; the Free State established representation. Canada in 1923 had claimed that a treaty affecting her alone need be signed only by a Canadian representative; the Free State asserted the like right. At the Imperial Conferences of 1923-30 the Free State acted with Canada and the Union of South Africa in demanding full control of foreign relations and the right of separate action. This was conceded, subject only to the duty of communication of information to other parts of the Commonwealth. In 1931 the Free State Government eliminated the British Foreign Office from all connection with its foreign affairs, placing itself in direct communication with the King, and thus made it clear that it claimed sovereign independence under the British Crown.

In internal matters equal success was achieved. The Free State asserted the right to select and dismiss the Governor-General, and in 1931 the Statute of Westminster virtually renounced British legislative supremacy, permitted the abolition of the appeal to the Privy Council from Dominion courts, and gave extraterritorial validity to Dominion laws. In Australia, New Zealand, and Newfoundland the Statute is not yet operative; Newfoundland, indeed, for the time being, under financial stress, has renounced her self-government. But the Statute is effective in Canada, the Free State, and the Union, which in 1934 used her new freedom to enact her sovereign independence. Moreover, the Union Prime Minister has asserted, without contradiction by the British Government, that the Crown must now be regarded as divisible and that the Union may now secede at pleasure from the Commonwealth and remain neutral in British wars. For the Free State the treaty of 1921 appears to negative secession or neutrality as possible nor has Canada claimed either right.

INDIA'S CASE

The Great War, which had so stimulated the growth of Dominion status, evoked in India claims for equality with the Dominions, and her great services were duly rewarded in 1917 by admission to the Imperial Conference and the promise of reforms leading to the "progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire." Indian opinion justly interpreted this as a definite pledge of ultimate achievement of a position equal to that of the Dominions, and any doubt which might have existed as to the sense of the declaration of 1917 disappeared when India was accorded a place in the League of Nations together with the Dominions. It was therefore only a formal recognition of an inevitable conclusion when, in 1929, with the permission of the British Government, Lord Irwin asserted that Dominion status was the ultimate goal of British policy for India, an assurance reiterated by Lord Willingdon in 1933. Nor did the Secretary of State for India repudiate this reading of the situation when on November 22, 1933, he insisted that Dominion status was not the immediate end of the Governmental proposals nor did it mark the next step in Indian reform.

It is, however, clear that the assurances given by Lords Irwin and Willingdon are to be read as subject to the paramount principle asserted in 1917 that India must remain an integral part of the British Empire and that Dominion status must not be held to imply the right to secede. Such a right, indeed, would be wholly incompatible with the position of the Indian States, whose accession is essential for the formation of the proposed Fedeartion for the Princes value in the highest degree their direct relations with the Crown. But, apart from this point, it is clear that, if Dominion satus were at once to be enjoyed by the Federation the Princes would be precluded from entering it. Their adherence is now possible because the Crown retains in respect of executive government and legislation final control over Federal authorities, and can so exercise that control as to avoid action inconsistent with the rights of the States. From the point of view of the Princes it would be essential, before Dominion status was achieved, that their position should be so defined and safeguarded in the Constitution that the Federal courts could afford them that protection which the Crown would no longer be able to assure to them.

"REPEATED MOTOR TESTS USELESS"

City Taxi-Drivers Protest Against New Regulations

THREAT OF STRIKE

A public meeting of the taxi-drivers of Bombay was held on Sunday, at the People's Jinnah Hall, Girgaon, under the auspices of the taxi-drivers Union, to protest against the new police regulations, enforcing repeated meter test at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala, the Hon. Gen. Secretary of the Union, explained the whole position regarding the trouble the drivers were put to in the matter of meter test. He then also spoke strongly against private taxis doing business, and competing with professional taxi-drivers.

THREAT OF STRIKE.

Messrs. Liaqat Hussain, Mahomad Yusufkhan, Macmull, Jehangir and others also spoke. The general demand was that strike should be declared, in case such a test was demanded. Thereafter the following resolutions were adopted:—

RESOLUTIONS.

(1) That this meeting of the Bombay taxi-drivers and owners raises its emphatic protest against the notification issued by the Superintendent of Police, M. V. Department to the effect that all meters would be tested at the V. J. T. I. at the time of the next passing test to begin from March 1st, regardless of their being even in perfectly sound order; as such a test is not only unnecessary and uncalled-for, but is expensive and will cause great annoyance to the taxi-drivers and owners of Bombay. As an alternative, the Union requests Government to abolish the meter system altogether.

(2) This meeting of the taxi-drivers and owners of Bombay, begs to remind the Commissioner of Police of the assurance given by him only a short time ago in his communication to the Union in which he said as follows:—

. . . "I am to inform you that all those taxi-meters examined at the V. J. T. I. since the introduction of the Class II test, will be immune from further test, so long as they continue to function satisfactorily. . . ." and requests him not to go back on his word.

(3) This meeting of the taxi-drivers and owners of Bombay, gives his whole-hearted support to the representation forwarded by the Union to the Government of Bombay for the deletion of Rule No. 30 M. V. (Public Conveyance) Rules, which requires that the meters should be tested by the V. J. T. I., as such a test is covered by the police at their annual passing test held in the month of March.

(4) This meeting of the taxi-drivers and owners of Bombay, earnestly requests the Government of Bombay to accept the request of the Union, in the matter of Private Taxis in their representation forwarded to them and ask that Rule No. 87 should be deleted, as otherwise taxi-drivers with permits, and abiding by all regulations have got to suffer in their trade.

(5) This meeting of the taxi-drivers and owners of Bombay earnestly urges upon the attention of the Government that the proposal to enhance the rate of taxation on vehicular traffic should be abandoned, and if the tariff of taxation was brought to a uniform level, that level should be Rs. 100 or below.

HOW TO END WAR

(Continued from page 8.)

taking advantage of the wane of the Japanese economic influence in China.

MINISTERS BEHIND BARS

Sixteen persons (mostly big guns), whose actions resulted in the downfall of Saito cabinet are now to be tried for different offences. The accused include several ministers and other government officials including.

Chuzo Mitsuchi, ex-Railway Minister (charged of prejury).

Those Charged of accepting Bribe are:—

Kumakichi Nakajima, ex-Commerce Minister.

Hideo Kuroda, ex-Finance Vice-Minister.

Teiji Okubo, ex-Bank Bureau Chief.

Ryuta Ono, ex-Special Bank Section Chief.

Iwao Aida, ex-Finance Office Supervisor.

Motojiro Shido, ex-Finance Office Inspector Eleve Charge: Misappropriation, Bribery.

Shigeru Shimada, ex-Governor of Bank of Taiwam.

Naokichi Yanagida, Director of same and several other business men.

* * * *

HOME RULE FOR FORMOSA

Even the small Island of Formosa (formerly Chinese) a Japanese colony, has been granted home rule.

The principal provisions of the Self-government measure are:

An assembly shall be formed in each state and city as a local legislative body. The town and the village council shall remain as consultative organ as before. Half the members of the state and city assemblies, and the town and village council members are to be elected by popular vote, the remaining half, by the Government-General:

The franchise shall be given to all self-supporting male Japanese subjects, who have attained the age of 25 or over and paying local rates of 5,00 yuan or more annually for the past six months. The residential requirements is fixed at six months.

The Government-General reserves the right to pass over and veto any resolution passed by the state and city assemblies.

* * * *

TELLING THE WORLD

In order to spread knowledge abroad of Japan's stand in the coming emergency period, as well as to promote international amity, the Japan Broadcasting society, acting in concert with the Communications Office, will carry out a series of broadcasts for listeners abroad during 1935, it is reported.

These broadcasts will consist of news, public opinion, and programmes in Japanese, English, and various languages.

The Japan Broadcasting Society first entered the inter-national broadcast field in October, 1930, at the time of the signing of the London naval pact. Since then, it has seized many opportunities to exchange broadcasts with America, Germany, and Britain.

* * * *

HOW TO END WAR

Here is a novel proposal for the prevention of war and the maintainance of peace put forward in all seriousness by a British chemist, Dr. Herbert Levinstein, past president of the British Association of Chemists, in a speech at Bristol. He advocated that nobody should become eligible for service in the British Army until attaining the age of forty at least.

AMERICA BEFRIENDS BRITAIN

According to latest cables from U.S.A., the Washington administration has outlined the following plan to solidify the Anglo-American accord in naval matters as the result of Japan's denunciation of the Washington treaty.

1. To avoid as far as possible any act or word to antagonize Japan or furnish fuel for Japanese jingoists.

2. To seek even closer co-operation with Britain than was shown in the London conversations.

3. "To hold Britain, in line" in common opposition with the United States against Japan's equality demands.

4. To build the navy up to full treaty strength during the interim period before the treaty lapses.

5. Comprehensively to survey all naval possibilities and contingencies after December, 1936, but to say little thereon.

6. To continue diplomatic discussions with Japan, seeking an understanding on a voluntary limitation basis according to the 5—5—3 ratio.

* * * *

NANKING DRINKS MILK

A survey of the growth of the dairy business in Nanking has been made by the Central News Agency which shows that, out of a people who were totally ignorant of the nutritious qualities of milk thirty years ago, there are now sufficient drinkers of it to keep twenty dairies in prosperity. An analysis of the consumers shows that teachers and students buy most. They are followed by officials, while the ordinary merchant class and those still lower do not yet seem to have appreciated milk as an addition to their diet. The credit for introducing milk to the Chinese in the capital belongs to Dr. W. C. Macklin, then director of the Drum Tower Hospital. He persuaded his patients to take it and through them it became known to others as a food. Now the twenty dairies of which the capital can boast possess between them six hundred cows. The biggest of the dairies is that operated by Nanking University, where all the latest modern sanitary devices have been installed. If the vogue for milk increases, students of comparative anthropology will have to revise one of their pet maxims. China has been described as a nation of non-drinkers of milk. Let the attractions of the cow become more widely known and a number of text-books will have to be rewritten.

* * * *

A TIP TO SANATANISTS

Here is a tip for the Sanatanist leaders in our country, to purge out the pauranic literature.

The ancient literature of Japan is to be purified by the censors of the Home Ministry's bureau of public order. Many of the old histories and legends, points out the Asahi, contain matters that are hardly in accord with modern moral standards and there are stories about the Imperial Household and the Emperors that are injurious to the dignity of the Sovereign. It is to eliminate them that new regulations for the publication of ancient literature have been adopted.

Modern versions of the classics will be subjected to more rigid censorship than the originals, for often what is only mildly offensive in the old language becomes extremely so in the language of to-day.

JAP CULTURE AND BUDDHISM

(Continued from page 1)

Jin Abe (21) have handed the professor a letter suggesting that he should resign.

When Professor Kamigawa was out, these two young men visited his residence at Kamakura. Having been led into the parlour by Mrs. Michi Kamigawa (37), they read the document out and left, after calling the Professor a traitor, and upsetting books, tables, chairs and everything in the room.

They were soon arrested. According to the confession made to the police, these young men hold the view that Professor Kamigawa's opinion on the disarmament conference is "too weak."

REVOLUTIONARY MARRIES IN PRISON.

A revolutionary sentenced for life in connection with the murder of a premier, has married in prison.

The wedding of Tadashi Konuma (24), one of the leaders of the Ketsumeidan affair, who was given a life-sentence, took place at Ichigaya prison.

The bride was Miss Mao Takanezawa (26), Although the couple have a three-year-old girl, they have not been married legally.

TIP TO WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

Here is a lesson for the Indian Women's League, from what the women of Japan are doing.

An association whose objects are the rescue of women who have fallen into prostitution and the prevention of women entering upon such a life is to be organized shortly under the auspices of several women's organizations and welfare groups including the Women's Patriotic Association, the Women's Home Organization, the Salvation Army and the Rescue Mission.

The society will offer medical and legal assistance to women of the licensed quarters and will endeavour to promote legislation prohibiting the practice of virtual sale of women into brothels through the advance of money to the women's families.

"INDIA—A JAP COLONY."

"India is a country belonging to Japan, situated in America."

This was one of the startling statements made during the entrance examination in connection with the recently-formed Railway Academy in Leningrad. Only responsible railway officials are to be admitted.

The interested geography examiner went on to ask the candidate where Japan was.

"Japan," was the answer, "consists of a group of islands known as the Philippine islands, located in the Pacific Ocean."

Another aspirant asserted that the earth had eight poles, the north being the coldest and the south the hottest.

"How many climatic zones has the earth," the examiner asked.

"Eighty", came the reply.

IN THE LAW COURTS

(Continued From Column 6).

panied by loss of appetite not only on the day on which the observation was made but for some considerable period of time subsequently. Another had said that he was haunted in dreams at night by the observer, and a third had said that the observation produced what he described as a 'wiggly-woggly' feeling so intense that his hands trembled and he was quite unable to carry out his duties satisfactorily." "I observed," said his Lordship, "each of the witnesses carefully, and none of them struck me as displaying any tendency to nervousness in the witness-box. I cannot help thinking that the nervousness on which each sought to depend had gone up to a large extent in the imagination of the witness since the issue of the writ." The learned Judge observed that even if there was to be an implication such as that suggested by the plaintiffs, it was subject to a limitation, and it could not be so wide as to prevent an employer seeing, whether by himself or an agent, that his workman was doing his work in a proper and efficient manner, or observing an employee's work so as to enable the employer to suggest improvements in the work, or to substitute other work, or to enable him to make savings in the conduct of the work. The suit was wholly misconceived and should be dismissed, with costs.

Mahants.

In the case of Amar Dasji and others v. Hanant Kesho Das, the Patna High Court has held recently that although Mahants are not trustees in the English legal sense, nevertheless, in view of the obligations and duties resting on them, they are answerable as trustees in the general sense for proper administration of their maths.

The existence of a very wide discretion in the Mahants as to the application of the income of an asthal is by no means inconsistent with a fiduciary obligation so to manage the property that the objects for which the institution exists shall be effectively served.

Once a clear case is made out for the court's interference under Section 92 the form of the final order should be governed by what appears to be in the interest of the institution. It is necessary in such cases that a new trustee be appointed and that arrangements be made which will prevent mismanagement and will provide for future succession.

B.P.C.C. BYE-ELECTION FROM MANDVI WARD

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following notification:—

Nominations duly proposed and seconded for one seat to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from Mandvi (B) Ward will be received at the Office of the "B" (Mandvi) Ward District Congress Committee up to 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday February 24.

The roll of membership for the purpose of this bye-election shall be closed at 10 a.m. (S.T.) on Thursday, February 14.

In case of contest, the election will take place on Sunday, March 3, from 8 to 12 a.m. and 3 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Mandvi District Congress Committee.

The Committee's address is:—Musjid Bunder Road, Kharek Bazaar, Bombay, 3.

Election Enquiry

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C. write that the adjourned enquiry into the dispute arising out of (E) Byculla Ward District Congress Committee's election will be resumed on Wednesday, February, 13, at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) when the President of the Enquiry Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, will fix the final date for recording evidence in consultation with the parties concerned. The parties to the dispute and others interested, are requested to attend the enquiry punctually.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay arrived at Bombay from tour in Sind on Saturday.

The Duke and Duchess of Southerland, Mrs. Sands, Lt.Commander Edmonstone and Colonel L. D. Spencer arrived at Government House on Saturday.

Sir Walter and Lady Smiles arrived at Government House on Sunday.

Lt.-Colonel Sir Frederick O'Connor lunched at Government House on Sunday.

For Homeless Harijans

The following donations, have been acknowledged towards the Relief fund started by Rohidas Sudharak Mandal for homeless Harijans of Village Tale in Mangaon Taluka of Kolaba District.

	Rs.
Mr. S. Aminudin Saheb I.C.S. Collector of Kolaba	10/
Mr. K. M. Shroff	5/
Mr. A. D. Clerk Dist. Supdt. of Police, Kolaba	5-
Mr. Ranchhoddas Sher G. Kanakia of Estate Kasu	5/
Total	25/

KAPURTHALA PEASANTS DEMAND REDUCTION IN LAND TAX

Kapurthala State Peasants in Conference in Khaira District, Jullundur, on 2nd February, to demand 50 per cent. reduction in land revenue, praying in silence, each according to his creed, to end their miseries.

KUNWAR MAHARAJ SINGH PRAISES CONGRESS

Fine Set Of Men Devoted To Cause Of Indians In South Africa

Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, Agent to the Government of India in South Africa arrived in Bombay from Durban on Saturday by s.s. "Karanja."

During his stay in the city, he was the guest of Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy and Mr. Rahimtoola M. Chinoy.

Interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," Sir Maharaj Singh referred to the growing contact between the Indians in South Africa and the South African Union Government.

The grants for the secondary and primary education of the South African Indians had been increased and for the first time, an Indian student was admitted to University courses.

Also Gen. Smuts, he said, had adopted a liberal attitude towards Indians in South Africa and the Liquor Control Act was administered at present somewhat liberally.

LAND TENURE ACT.

The Featham Commission Report on the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act was due to be published shortly. "I have reason to believe," Sir Maharaj Singh observed, "that within the limits of its terms of reference, the Report will be sympathetic. Indians will, however, have to be careful to see that the areas proposed for exemption under the Act are adequate.

"The Transvaal Licensees Control Ordinance, though not specifically anti-Asiatic, can in the hands of certain anti-Indian Municipal bodies, be made a weapon of oppression. Its working will have to be very carefully watched by my successor."

WORK FOR WOMEN.

"Work for Indian women and children, had been organised by my wife Kunwarrani in several centres throughout the Union. This work had been the result of co-operation between Indian and European ladies. Child welfare centres have been started and Ambulance Classes opened in places where they did not exist. Soup kitchens for poor Indian children are as a result now financed in Natal and in several other places by the provincial administrations.

"The South African Indians are a fine set of people. They are industrious, thrifty and law-abiding. It is, indeed, because of their industry and thrift, that they are attacked by their rival competitors."

SPLIT AMONG INDIANS.

Referring to the reported split in the Indian community in South Africa, Sir Maharaj Singh said: "In the time of Mr. Sastry, who did very great work in South Africa and whose name is still gratefully remembered, certain persons calling themselves the Federationists, separated from the Congress on the question of colonisation. Most of these gentlemen have now returned to the Congress fold.

The split in 1933 was not on the question whether or not colonisation for South African Indians is desirable,—on this point there was complete agreement,—but whether or not the South African Indian Congress should give evidence before the Government Committee on which, for the first time in the history of South African Union Government, a South African Indian had been appointed a member. The seceders decided to boycott the Committee. Personally I am convinced that the decision of the Congress was correct. The boycott by Indians in South Africa is extremely difficult to carry out. Indeed a boycott of Indians by Europeans would result in very great injury to the former. The position of Indians in South Africa is such that they are not able to influence the policy of the Government by a threat of boycott. Moreover, in my opinion it is easy to prove the Indian case against colonisation.

AN IMPORTANT FINDING.

I gave evidence before the Committe and like the Congress consider that colonisation was both unnecessary and impracticable. Whatever may be the defects of the Report of the Colonisation Committee,—it was obviously of the nature of a compromise between conflicting views,—one finding important from the South African Indian point of view and unanimously supported by the members, is that the Scheme of colonisation was primarily intended for Indians from India and only secondarily and incidentally for Indians from South Africa It is but natural that the South African Indians should be in favour of this standpoint.

THE SECEDERS.

The seceders who formed themselves into the Indian Colonial Born and Settlers Association are in a distinct minority even in regard to numbers as compared with the followers of the South African Indian Congress. Further, outside Mr. Albert Christopher, they have no leaders and their financial resources are very small. The South African Indian Congress reigns supreme throughout the country and alone does active work for the Indian community. Mr. Christopher was in the past a staunch supporter of the Congress and was opposed to those who seceded from the Congress in Mr. Sastry's time. The only influence, which he and his Association exercise is among certain members of the Tamil and Telugu communities.

"The Hindus and the Muslims of the Bombay Presidency and the Western India States are almost to a man with the Congress. So are a great majority of the Hindustani speaking Indians of South Africa. Even among the Tamils and Telugus the leading men and a large number of their followers are with the Congress. I have no doubt, whatever, that in course of time, the influence of the Colonial Born Association will still further weaken.

FINE SET.

"The Congress leaders are a fine set of men devoted to India as well as to the interests of the South African Indians and have done a great deal of work.

"In conclusion, although the facts given by me show that the educational position and social status of Indians in South Africa have improved and the general atmosphere at present is better, there are still many difficulties to be faced and obstacles to be overcome by the Indians of South Africa. Both the Government of India and their new Agent Syed Riza Ali who is an old and valued friend would have to be on their guard against any further anti-Asiatic legislation. We are fortunate in having Mr. Hofmeyr as the Minister of Interior. He is a man of liberal views. I found that Gen. Smuts was also helpful.

"My wife and I left South Africa with great regret as we had made many friends there among Indians and Europeans. We should never forget the farewell functions in Durban, Johannesburg and Cape Town, and the kindness and hospitality shown to us by the Indian Congress friends."

"The South African Indian Congress have been in frequent touch with the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, the members of which as well as its Secretary, Mr. Waiz, have been doing very good work for Indians overseas and have recently published an excellent Directory.

"The Indians in South Africa feel that it would be a very good thing if Mr. Waiz were permitted to pay a visit to South Africa."

MADRAS MAYOR'S POWERS

Council Select Committee's Discussions

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

The Select Committee of the Madras Legislative Council on the Government Bill to amend the Madras City Municipalities Act re-assembled and discussed the powers of the Mayor.

The meeting accepted the following amendment:

"The Mayor shall have full access to all the records of the Corporation, and shall have the power of obtaining reports from the Commissioner on matters connected with the Municipal administration. No official correspondence between the Corporation and the local Government shall be conducted except through the Mayor. The Mayor shall transit communications addressed through him by the Commissioner to the local Government, with such remarks as he may deem necessary or by the local Government to the Commissioner".

The Committee decided that there should be a Deputy Mayor though the City Council had not recommended the creation of such a post.—United Press.

CAVE WITH PILLAR AND WINDOWS

Discovered By Quarry Workers In S. India

CALICUT, Feb. 10.

According to a report received from Nadapuram, Kurumbranad Taluq, stone-cutters working in a quarry in a private compound known as Kumjiramballi, in Irinjannur village, found a cave with a pillar in the centre of it, and some earthen pots, and bones. There was also water in a pot.

Another cave was discovered in Marakada village, in Calicut by labourers working in a quarry. The cave is divided into two apartments with windows and in one of the apartments were a stone cot and earthen pots, such as were used in pre-historic times. —United Press.

SIR SIKANDAR'S SUCCESSOR

LAHORE, Feb. 9.

The announcement of Khan Bahadur Nawab Muzaffar Khan's appointment to succeed Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan in the Punjab Executive Council received favourable notice among all sections of the press.

"The Daily Herald", chief protagonist of Hindu interests in Punjab applauds the appointment and says "His Excellency the Governor has shown rare sagacity in the choice of Khan Bahadur Muzaffar Khan. An infinite social charm wide administrative experience, and above all an absolutely unprejudiced outlook are among the assets he will bring to his new task and we wish him success."

It is noteworthy the Hindu press had been agitating for months past in favour of a Hindu for the post and Sir Gokulchand Narang was strongly backed by them.—A. P.

Aborigines Vanishing

AUSTRALIA FINDS PRIMITIVE PEOPLE FAST DECREASING IN NUMBER

Their History Lost

(From Our Correspondent)

TOKYO (By Mail)

Australia's aborigines, favourite example of the habits of primitive man because they are the most primitive people known to exist in the world to-day, are now dying out, it is revealed by an exhaustive government survey just completed.

This official conclusion has been reached in spite of the fact that the number of full-blooded natives is now slightly in excess of what it was a few years ago. Authorities insist that unless a totally unexpected turn of events takes place, the race is doomed.

Evidence of the fact that the natives in some States will soon disappear is seen in the case of Victoria, second largest State in the Common-wealth, which to-day has only 50 full-blooded aborigines. Spurred on by the realization that any exhaustive study of the Natives must be completed before it is too late, scientists have just completed the investigation of the modern Native, but the results are admitted to have been disappointing. In most cases it was found that the investigation was already too long delayed to be of value.

OLD TRACES DISAPPEAR

Physical anthropology was the one real study possible, the scientists found. Most of the Natives knew nothing at all of the old social organization of the tribes or of the intricate marriage laws which have been quoted by so many anthropologists to explain the evolution of human relations. Much knowledge of the kinship and social laws of the tribes in Victoria has perished with the older men who died in the last 10 years.

For many years there has been little opportunity for children reared close to White settlements to learn their own language Some of the primitive arts of the natives have survived, however.

EDUCATION IS PROBLEM

Psychological tests of the full blooded black children, carried out by Dr. E. Stoemen, State psychologist to the Government of West Australia, have revealed that 20 per cent of the black children do as well as white children of ordinary ability. The education of the children remains a problem. Elementary education with vocational training is held desirable, but the effort of teaching is great, as 40 per cent of the natives fall into a category with dull white children.

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China In World Politics

MR. V. D. CHITALE'S SPEECH

Mr. V. D. Chitale an Indian student of International Affairs who recently went on an All-India lecture tour, addressing Indian Universities on the different aspects of international politics.

The present economic conditions of China, the speaker said were simply appalling. China today is nothing but a semi-colony with little industrialisation. There are some six industrial areas in the true sense of the term, Shanghai, Wuhan, Canton, Tientsin, Foochow and a part of Manchuria.

There are in all 9500 miles of railways, 35000 miles of motor roads, 41 modern collieries, 9 iron and steel companies, 127 cotton mills, 500 electric lights and power plants, 200 flour mills, 300 oil mills and 190 match factories. The total foreign investments in China reach the figure of four and a half billion dollars. The estimate made by Professor Blakeslee of Clerk University, an expert attached to the Far-Eastern division of American State Department, comes to four billion dollars, Great Britain and Japan have each an investment of 1,1/4 billion dollars, Russia has 30 crore dollars, United States has 25 crores dollars, and the rest is divided between other powers. Practically all the industrial resources of China are in foreign hands.

China to-day is the only greatest potential market of the world and as such has become the battle-ground of conflicting imperial powers, the rest of the world having been already partitioned.

The virgin penetration of China began with the French encroachment and immediately after, America formulated her open door policy in the interest of American imperialism. The Chinese politics is ridden with unequal treaties, extra-territoriality, treaty ports, concessions and settlements. Soviet Russia is the only country which has renounced all such claims of Czarist Russia. 70 per cent of the total revenue of China comes from the customs service alone, to which the port of Shanghai alone contributes 48 per cent. Tariff autonomy was restored to China only in February 1930. Before this nominal Peking Governments were maintained by foreign Powers out of the amount of the custom service which they totally controlled."

TANGLED WEB.

The lecturer then traced the tangled webs of Chinese politics till the rise of the Kuomingtang in 1923. The year 1923, he said, marks a turning point in the history of Modern China. "It was in this year, that a temporary alliance between the Chinese Communist Party and the Koumintang was effected. This alliance reflected the contradictions of the then Chinese situation. An anti-imperialist front was created but the Chinese bourgeoisie could not tolerate this alliance much longer because the disappearance of foreign imperialisms in China meant the simultaneous disappearance of the Chinese vested interests. It was impossible in the very nature of things that these two diamatrically opposite forces should work together very long. When the contradictions deepened the inevitable clash came and these two political parties—Koumintang and Communist—one representing the Chinese vested interests and the other espousing the cause of the toiling masses, parted their way.

From 1919 to 1925 anti-Japanese and anti-British boycotts were the order of the day. By the end of 1926, excepting some parts of the north, the rest of China was in the hands of the nationalist forces. Beginning of 19-7 brought about the inevitable split between the Communists and the counter-revolutionaries, who till then were only biding their times. By the middle of 1927 both the Rightists and Leftists of the Koumintang combined under the leadership of Chaing-wai-shaig started their counter-offensive against the Communists, who were trying to bring about an agrarian revolution. Thousands were slaughtered by the middle of 1928, Chinese Communists mustered their forces and established a Soviet Republic in the central regions of the Yangtse. To-day this Republican control one-sixth of China, this land-locked and every day increasing Republic is an eye-sore to Chinese vested interests. Till now seven expeditions by Chiang-kai-shaik have failed to throttle the growth of this rising Republic."

SUBURBAN AMALGAMATION AGITATES PUBLIC

Parle Residents Consider Best Method To Defeat Object Of Govt. Proposal

(From Our Correspondent)

ANDHERI, Feb. 10.

Public meetings to condemn the J. P. C. proposals were held at Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, Andheri and other towns in the Bombay Suburban area on Thursday night and the usual resolution was passed. Mrs. Gangaben Patel presided over the Santa Cruz meeting while Messrs. Goukalbhai Bhatt and other prominent leaders spoke at Vile Parle. For the first time, Andheri also participated and there was a good attendance at the meeting held there.

MUNICIPAL AMALGAMATION

For some time past some agitation has been going on in Vile Parle against the Government proposals of amalgamating Andheri with Vile Parla and creating a Joint Municipality and various suggestions were considered how to prevent such a catastrophe. Now that the amalgamation is a settled fact, the residents of Parla are considering ways and means to make their voice felt in the new body which comes into being on Friday next.

RESIGNATION PROPOSAL.

A proposal to resign from the Municipality in a body in order to create a deadlock was considered by an informal meeting of the elected councillors and two others last Monday, but out of the three members present, two were hostile to such a proposal. The meeting was adjourned to Sunday when the proposal will be further considered.

NOMINATED MEMBERS.

In the meantime, Government have announced the names of the nominated members who number eight. All the present five members of the present Notified Area Committee of Andheri, of course, find a place on the new Municipality and in addition, Government have nominated Messrs. J. W. L. Gomes and B. D Amin of the Alembic Chemical Works to represent the interests of the rate-payers of Ambivli and Jogeshwari respectively. They have also nominated Mr. V. R. Bhende to represent the Vile Parle area on the Board.

The President who had been carrying on the administration single-handed for the last six weeks is calling a meeting on Friday for the election of the President Mr. Kalbag, who has done excellent work on the retiring Board for the last one year and a quarter both as President and Chairman of the Managing Committee is being persuaded by his friends to seek re-election and if he is re-elected, as he ought to be, he will prove an admirable Chairman who will hold the scales even between several conflicting interests.

PETITION AGAINST STUDIO!

The erection of a Cinema Studio in the midst of a peaceful population of Vile Parle (on the eastern side of the Railway line) is causing great annoyance to the citizens and a largely-signed petition has been sent to the Collector and Salsette Development Officer protesting against such erection. Under the rules of the Town Planning Scheme the plots in Scheme No. 1 are not allowed to be used for commercial purposes.

Our Baroda Letter

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION FOR MEDICOS

Nominations For Assembly

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA (By Mail).

Mr. Pariksnitial Mazmudar, Secretary of Gujerat Harijan Sevak Sangh addressed Municipal Harijan employees and urged them to devise ways and means for their social amelioration and economic emancipation by lessening social expenditure and by improving their ways of living.

Baroda recorded another case of meningitis this week, which due to immediate medical aid of Dr. Mazmudar, Health Officer, is progressing towards recovery.

ELECTION TO ASSEMBLY

The Subas of Baroda, Mahasana and Navsari districts have issued notifications inviting people to give their names for elections to the Baroda State Legislative Assembly. There are 10 elected members in all, of which Baroda and Mehsana have got three each and Amreli and Navsari two each.

The chief medical officer has issued a notification inviting all the medical practitioners in the city of Baroda, Allopaths, Homoeopaths, Vaidyas and Hakims and others practising medicine on other lines to apply for registration to the Baroda Medical Council within one month from the publication of this notification.

EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

Govt. Of India Circulars To Local Administrations

NEW DELHI, Feb. 9.

The Government of India through Mr. G. S. Bajpai, Education Secretary, have addressed all Local Governments and administrations including Aden inviting opinion on the problem of educational reconstruction in view of their recent decision to revive the Central Advisory Board which they expect to do in the next financial year.

The Government of India have taken note of the expression of dissatisfaction with the present system of education in India in the various legislatures and conferences, particularly the unanimous recommendation of the Inter-University Conference held in Delhi last March urging the Government of India to take early steps to render education in India more practical and useful. But the Government of India have all along felt that under the existing constitution educational questions come within the purview of local Governments and therefore it will be unconstitutional and inadvisable for them to seek to impose a rigid and uniform system of education throughout India. In education more than in most other walks of life there should be rich scope for experiment and also for variety of treatment and practice, and local initiative is preferable to inert centralisation.

The Government of India on receipt of replies from various provincial Governments will forward them to the Inter-University Board in response to their request for information regarding action taken by the Government of India on their reference and Government hope that those opinions will be of service in helping to co-ordinate educational discussions in matters which are of vital importance to the well being of India.—A. P.

Plight Of Travancore Co-operative Societies

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail)

That the general working of the co-operative societies in Travancore is far from satisfactory and that the movement is not proceeding on sound lines is understood to be the verdict of the Travancore Co-operative enquiry committee whose report will shortly be released for publication. The Committee, it is understood, "inter alia" suggest the appointment of lady inspectors to organise societies for women.—A.P.

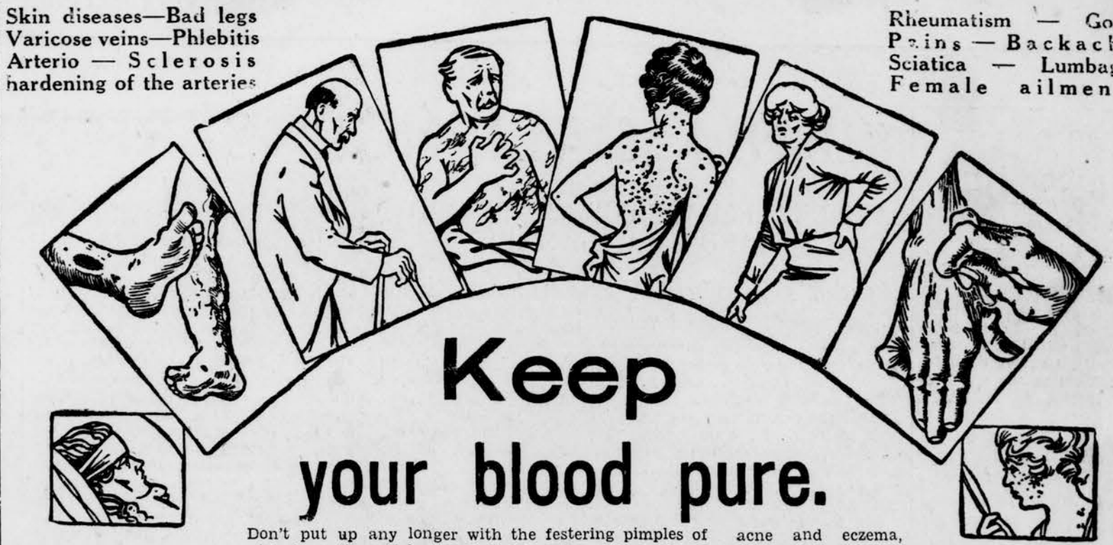
Madras Special Police Grant

MADRAS, Feb. 10.

The grant of Rs. 6,500 allotted for the payment to special police constables charged with the duty of preventing the commission of nuisance in the streets is to be continued consequent on the deletion of that item from the Madras Municipal Budget Estimate for the next year.—United Press.

Skin diseases—Bad legs
Varicose veins—Phlebitis
Arterio — Sclerosis
hardening of the arteries

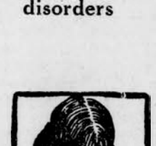
Rheumatism — Gout
Pains — Backache
Sciatica — Lumbago
Female ailments



Keep your blood pure.

Female complaints
Periodical ailments
Internal growths
Tumours

Inflammation
Pimples — Eczema
Herpes — Prurigo



Swollen glands
Suppuration of the ears — Lymphatic disorders

Headaches — Neuralgia — Dizziness
Congestive Accidents — Palpitation

Don't put up any longer with the festering pimples of acne and eczema, with herpetic vesicles, psoriasis, sycosis, rash, scabby eruptions and all those skin diseases, which are so painful and demoralising owing to the terrible itching. Prevent possible phlebitis and hemorrhage, if you should already be suffering from varicose veins or piles. Heal up those suppurating ulcers that eat into your legs right down to the bone. Clear your brain that throbs painfully with the influx of your blood in the congested arteries. Ease your swollen heart, which beats too fast, or spasmodically. Don't suffer needlessly from backache, lumbago, or sciatica. Don't support any longer chronic rheumatism or gout, which make you so helpless. Don't admit for an instant that you will fall a victim to sclerosis (hardening of the arteries), which will rob you of your manly strength and shorten the normal span of your life. And as for you, women, who frequently suffer from ill-health, why support periodical ailments, constant headaches, and all those congestive disorders which, at the time of your "change of life", may result in tumours or other internal growths? All sufferers from impure blood, who have already felt the first insidious symptoms of disease, should take immediate action to counteract it; their future health, and even their life, is at stake. The new season causes important changes to take place in the blood and you should help and increase this seasonal activity, by taking

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Rash — Psoriasis
Boils—Carbuncles
Erythema

Diseases of the scalp and beard
Eczema and sycosis

which is held in high esteem by the medical profession, owing to its extraordinary effects on the blood, however full of impurities the latter may be. No case can resist its action. Persistent ulcers of the legs, which have suppurated for years, are dried in a few days' time. Cases are known of sufferers, racked with rheumatism and gout, who have been able to resume their normal occupations. Not only does the cure of blood "purification" ease the itching, but it also removes the most stubborn of skin diseases, without leaving any marks. Persons with a tendency to congestion or sclerosis (hardening of the arteries) are promptly relieved by RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER: memory and sleep come back, and they are soon as active and energetic as before. Sufferers from impure blood should, therefore, not hesitate, as they can now put an end to their misery: it has been proven time and again that RICHELET'S BLOOD PURIFIER has conquered bad blood and can bring it back to its real role, which is to dispense life—and not sickness or death.

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Our London Letter

(Continued from page 6).

the next few days when Parliament will debate the Second Reading of the India Bill. It will be used by the diehard Tories to show to their supporters as an indication of future clashes between the people of India and the British Government under the proposed new constitution. From this point of view the Indian members of the Assembly who have shown their national self-respect and courage in voting against the Trade Treaty deserve well of their country. This action, though it cannot directly stop the Trade Agreement is certainly going to help India politically. It is at this stage that Indian politicians have got to show to the world that they want their power not for sentimental satisfaction of their 'amour propre' but as their great weapon to safeguard the rights of their people against the selfish interests of British Diehards. Indian politicians are expected to act quickly to show that they do not favour the hypocritical policy of the British Labour Party of a great promise of a great Dominion Status in an unknown future but that they want the transfer of power immediately. People in Great Britain must be made to see that "Purna Swaraj" in the hands of Indian politicians is exactly the same power and duty as British parliamentarians posess in safeguarding the interst of their country against other nations.

Dominion Staus

In the present tussle between India and Great Britain, the British ministers wil definitely resort more and more to placating symbols and slogans. Sir Samuel Hoare has now changed his front and he has begun discussing the issue of Dominion Status. In the current number of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's National Labour propaganda bulletin, which hardly any Englishman reads in the country, the Secretary of State for India desires to assure the people of India that the National Government has no intention of repudiating the pledges given by previous Governments nor has it decided to repudiate the preamble of the 1919 Act which is implicit on the question of Dominion Status.

Incidentally, this reminds me of the letter that has appeared in the current number of the "Spectator." A writer has made a plea that "these reforms give to India such a measure of self-government that full Dominion status becomes obviously the next—and, perhaps, the last step in this curious policy of conferring political reform by instalments. It is, indeed, so near the reach of India that we ought to prepare opinion for it. When Dominion Status is actually attained, the India Office will go the way of the Irish Office and become part of the Dominions Office. Is there any reason why this inevitable amalgamation should be postponed? We can make the Secretary of State for the Dominions also the Secretary of State for India, even though we relieve him of the duties of the Secretary of State for the Colonies." But somehow or other General Smuts is still uppermost in some minds here, and there seems to be some fire behind the smoke all the time when it was revealed that the General was used as a peacemaker between Mahatma Gandhi and the National Government

General Smuts Again

In the "Spectator" the same correspondent has made a clear suggestion that the wisest course will be to send General Smuts to India. He writes: "The surest way to combat the growing demand for independence is to foster a new respect for the British Commonwealth of Nations. In fact, the need for an Imperial consciousness in Indian politics is so urgent that, if I were Prime Minister, the first man I would invite to succeed Lord Willingdon as Viceroy of India is General Smuts." Such suggestions are not always innocent as they are very often a kind of kite-flying by the agents of a Government to test popular feeling on a question. England at the present moment is not only looking for a superman as the new Viceroy of India but even for a Prime Minister of Great Britain and General Smuts has admirers in many high quarters in Whitehall. He had no doubt been a fallen hero in South Africa, but even there from behind the scenes he has achieved considerable success in turning the nationalist Boer element away from the thought of independence of its nation and also being free from office he has been able to play his part in many delicate games of diplomacy.

At the present moment the British Parliament is engaged in purely domestic issues. The Government is determined to put through certain further cuts from the payment of the unemployed in order to have some moneys in hand with which to boost British prosperity and to talk of some new schemes of recovery. There is also in view higher provisions for naval and air force expenditure which will be required in the next budget under these two heads. Whilst on the one hand British financial interests are trying to condemn as demoralizing the "dole" of the unemployed working class, they are developing a greater partiality for a dole in the shape of subsidies to various industries. In future, the British Government might have to spend nearly one million pounds a year in backing up their various national industries against foreign competitors. This new system of finance will require to be popularised by new stunts, new slogans and probably new leaders; and it is on this account that the Tories and Liberals are prepared to welcome Mr. Lloyd Goerge's second-hand phraseology borrowed from President Roosevelt of a "New Deal" for Britain, which so far has not produced or even suggested to produce nything that is new.

Uproar in Commons

The general anger in the country against the Government is having its reflection inside the House of Commons itself. There was in the visitors' gallery a general uproar of a well organised type on the day Parliament opened and the entire gallery had to be cleared. Some visitors were detained in one of the rooms of Parliament in addition to three, including a woman, who were detained in the Tower of the Chamber. On the floor of the House itself Mr. George Buchanan, the I.L.P. member for the Gorbel Division of Glasgow, used language, the like of which was never uttered before. In deliberate and chosen words, he described the Prime Minister thus: "I have called him a mountebank. He is worse; he is a swine. He is a low dirty cur who ought to be flung out of public life—horse-whipped out of it. He is the head of a Government that is doing these things to my folk who are as good as he is. He knows that he is doing it. But he is a coward and won't come here. He sneaks away. He might die honoured and privileged in the end, but when he passes out he will be cursed, and deservedly so, by thousands, nay millions, of decent kindly souls who on these winter nights in my native land suffer as nobody can tell."

The honourable members present in the House were evidently so taken aback by this language that nobody preserved his or her wits even to draw the attention of the Speaker and to demand the withdrawal of these words.

18TH CENTURY BRASS GUN FOUND

Sent Over To Herat Museum

D. I. KHAN, Feb. 10.

A Kabul message states that while preparing the foundation for the new fort at the new city of Herat a party of workmen found a brass gun on the muzzle of which was inscribed the following:—

"This gun was used in the capture of Nihawand Fort".

The gun was used in the beginning of 18th century A. D. by Shah Mahmud or Ashraf Shah against the Persians. The gun has been sent over to the Herat Museum.—United Press.

ANNIVERSARY CONCESSION.

From 10th Feb. to 9th March,

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Indian News From London

"INDIA CALLING!" SERIES

LANSBURY PLEADS FOR THAT GOOD OLD GANDHI-IRWIN SPIRIT

Churchill's Broadcast Spoils Hannen Swaffer's Evening!

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, Feb. 2.
(By Air Mail).

Under the chairmanship of Lord Snell, Major C. R. Attlee addressed a meeting arranged by the East India Association at Caxton Hall on Friday February 1. He gave an exposition of the views of the Labour Party on the Joint Select Committee's Report.

Recalling his own service on the Simon Commission, Mr. Attlee said that the position he and his Labour colleagues there took up was what he still maintained. It was, that, on the one hand, Great Britain had to endeavour to enlist the political forces of India, so that they might be the instrument for making the changes they held to be essential in the social and economic conditions of India, and, on the other hand, to see that the transfer of power to the Indian people did not mean handing over the poor to the ruthless exploitation of the rich.

Lord Lloyd and Mr. Winston Churchill were entirely wrong when they suggested that the Simon Commission came to the deliberate decision that it was wrong to give responsibility at the Centre at the same time as in the Provinces. They realised quite clearly the anomaly of responsible provinces, and an irresponsible Central Government; their proposal of a Council of Greater India was a mere suggestion to bridge a gap, until Federation could be achieved. Mr. Churchill had a habit of taking the temporary provisions and exceptions contained in the Simon Report and regarding them as the principal proposals.

SAFEGUARDS EXCESSIVE

The second objective of the Labour representatives both on the Commission and on the Committee was to avoid setting up a brown oligarchy. They were opposed to special representation of landowners, and commercial interests, and to Second Chambers. They asked for the goal of Dominion Status to be declared in the Bill, not because of its importance to them, but because it was quite clearly demanded by Indian sentiment. They regarded it as a prerequisite for getting the political forces of India lined up behind the new Constitution. If "Dominion status" was not inscribed upon their banners, they might quite likely adopt, in substitution, "Independence."

Mr. Attlee and his colleagues accepted the main outline of the Select Committee's scheme—Provincial self-government with safeguards and All-India Federation with responsibility at the Centre. But they held the safeguards to be excessive. He and his friends feared reaction in the saddle; the Committee majority on the other hand, seemed to fear extremism. In his view, the forces of Indian conservatism were immensely strong.

DOMINION STATUS PLEDGE

Sir John Thompson said Dominion status meant autonomy within the Empire, and that was what, to his mind, Great Britain had promised to India. It should now be made perfectly clear that that was the goal of our policy in India. He was certain that if there was nothing about Dominion status in the Bill when it became law India would think that something was being withheld.

AS DIE-HARDS THINK

Mr. J. C. French, retired Civilian from Bengal asserted that the Report of the Joint Select Committee did not propose anything in the interests of the masses of India. He was entirely in agreement with Major Attlee that the welfare of masses and the well being of the poor of India should be the only objective before Great Britain in her mission in India. He, however, thought that the remedy proposed by the four Labour members of the Joint Select Committee was not the right one. In his opinion the only effective method of looking after the welfare of the masses of India was to adopt the course proposed by Lord Salisbury in the Joint Select Committee. He, therefore, wanted Major Attlee and his other colleagues to give support to the amendment to the India Bill tabled by the Conservative M.P.s who belong to the India Defence League.

Mr. Joseph Nissim, a city merchant thought India should not expect Dominion status as the conditions in India differed so violently with those of the Dominions. "Dominions had no mutiny", he said, "as there was in India. Besides Indians are not Englishmen or White men as other members of the Dominions.

Mr. W. A. Lee who claimed to have spent his life as a Civilian among the Indian villagers complained that the Indian National Congress was not working in the interest of the masses. He asserted that the Congress was founded under the conception of a British founder. He could not say what would happen to the masses of India—if political power was transferred to the politicians. He knew, however, what has happened to Bengal province which had allowed the Corporation to be governed by seditionists who employ no one except terrorists and those who pledge themselves to create trouble for the government.

Lord Snell agreed that Dominion status should be explicitly reaffirmed in the Bill. The problem of India in the scientific sense was insoluble. No view could be put forward that offered a complete solution; but something must be done. To do nothing was to do the most revolutionary thing, for in all probability it would mean the loss of India to the Empire. "We cannot sweep away the tide of Indian nationalism", concluded the Chairman, "and if we are wise we should meet it by co-operation and sympathy, not by telling Indians that they are unfit for self-government."

LANSBURY'S BROADCAST

In a broadcast address on India the same night, Mr. George Lansbury said the India Bill had been received in British India with almost unanimous disapproval. This opposition was not based on any hatred of Great Britain. The Indian masses and their leaders desired nothing better than to be partners, and friend with the British people. Their national self-respect would not allow them any longer to be treated as an ignorant subject race. They refused to accept a Constitution imposed upon them by alien conquerors. The Indian people had been taught by Viceroys, speaking in the name of the King-Emperor, that the British people were determined that in process of time, India should be ruled by Indians and become a partner of her own free will in the British Commonwealth of Nations. We had also encouraged Indians of all classes to come to Britain, Europe, and America and to learn through experience and education the meaning of government of the people by the people for the people, and the value of liberty of thought and freedom of speech. This proposed Constitution completely failed to give India government by the people. It was cumbrous, costly, and undemocratic; and left ultimate control over all Indian services with the British Viceroy and Provincial Governors. Autocracy veiled by a facade of make-believe democracy was the best description of the scheme. The Bill contained no reference to the pledges made, and made no reference either to Dominion status or equal partnership. The Joint Select Committee's Report was also silent on the subject. The people of India did not desire a mere general statement, they demanded that Parliament should be asked to put the validity of the pledges beyond dispute by embodying them in the new Constitution.

THAT GANDHI-IRWIN SPIRIT

"I wish," said Mr. Lansbury, "that the Government would again ask Indians to meet them in the same friendly spirit as was shown in 1931, when Lord Irwin met Gandhi and negotiated the Irwin-Gandhi pact, which made it possible for Gandhi to come to London. Disagreements arose later; Gandhi and his friends went home to be imprisoned; the fine comradeship based on the recognition of the right of Indians to be treated as equals was broken up. I have no time or desire to apportion blame, but we must win back that spirit, and once more join in a great effort at pacification. I am sure that, given the opportunity, those who represent India would produce a scheme of their own satisfactory to themselves and to us. Why not give them this opportunity? We owe a big debt of responsibility to the masses of India, and a year or more of delay would be but a short time to wait for an agreed settlement. In the meantime, I also think Great Britain, which means you and me, should not only withdraw the new India Bill, but should also give immediate help to the starving millions in India, and, by so doing, also help our own unemployment."

CHURCHILL'S TALK ON INDIA.

The broadcast talk on India by Mr. Winston Churchill, on Tuesday badly upset Mr. Hannen Swaffer's evening. There was Swaffer playing a quiet game of rummy for modest job, when some idiot turned on the wireless. Swaffer's story is that just when he was hoping to pick up an ace, to make three, he heard the voice of woe moaning like Solomon Eagles during the Plague of London. The words "glory", "honour," "conquer," and "fear" sounded over the air. It was the End of All Things. "How can we, asks Swaffer, "in days when unless the East is under-Asia and Europe, talk like some old retired Die-hard living in Cheltenham or at Hove? Swaffer could picture all the retired Indian Civil Servants in England sitting in their drawing rooms and saying "That is the stuff to give them! There is a man who knows how they should be treated." Even at the end of the broadcast, Swaffer says it was not the end. The announcer said: "The speech you have just heard will be published in the next issue of "The Listener." "Thanks for the warning," said a friend of Swaffer who added, "I was going to buy it.

INDIA MILITARY LIFE FILMED.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Lloyd and Mr. J. H. Thomas attended the first showing of "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer", the new American film, at the Carlton Theatre, Haymarket, on Thursday night. They did not see so much a translation of a famous book as a picture of rousing military life on the North-Western Frontier. Paramount took four years to make it and lavished a small fortune on it. They have produced something that is all that could be desired as entertainment. The picture is a full-blooded story of adventure of the Beau Geste type, plus the 'pukka sahib' background with "a handful of Britishers" maintaining the peace in Northern India. Many of the shots were actually taken in the region of the Khyber Pass and the film captures completely the local atmosphere. Except towards the end, when it "goes Hollywood" it is doubtful whether anyone could tell when the real thing is on the screen and when the studio fake intrudes. The drama is lightened by much stirring action, including some scenes of pig-sticking which make the censor's "Universal" certificate seem inappropriate. The pictures give a stalwart exposition of the ideals behind British military service in India. Gary Cooper who is a senior lieutenant of the 41st Bengal Lancers, is billed as the star. As such he holds his place with confidence, but no one could have played the part of the Colonel of the regiment better than Sir Guy Standing.

Habitual Khadi Wearing

The Secretary of the Bombay Suburban Dt. Congress Committee wries:

Forms regarding the habitual wearing of Khaddar by the Executive members of the various Congress Committees received from the M.P.C.C. have already been sent to the secretaries of all the Congress Committees in the Bombay Suburban District. These forms are to be filled in duplicate, by the members of the Executive Committees, representatives from different suburbs to the Suburban District Congress Committee, M.P.C.C and A.I.C.C. The Secretaries are requested to get these forms filled in at an early date and send them to the secretary B.S.D.C.C. at his office before February 17 as they are to be despatched to the M.P.C.C. before February 20.

Canara Farmers' Relief Committee

(From A Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, (By Mail.)

A meeting of the Canara Farmers' Relief Committee will be held at the office of the K.P.C.C. Dharwar on the 17th inst. at 9 p.m. to Co-opt more members to the Committee, to consider the future Policy of giving relief and any other subject with the permission of the Chairman.

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But it should never be obtrusive. Use "4711" Tosca, the Perfume of Romance, and supplement it by the dainty toiletries diffusing its captivating scent.
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Representative:—ROBERT BLAU (India), Central Bank Buildings, Bombay

LABOUR DRIVE AGAINST J. P. C. REPORT

Workers Called To Reject It

(From A Correspondent).
NAGPUR, Feb. 7.

A largely attended meeting of the Nagpur Textile Union was held on the 5th instant at Nagpur Orange Market, Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the Union, Presiding. Mr. Ruiker in opening the proceedings of the meeting criticised the local millowners for having introduced drastic rules of discipline.

He strongly pleaded for the restoration of the wage cut in view of the rise in the cost of living and also for an increase in the rates of piece workers, in view of the fact their earnings were likely to fall as a result of the introduction of nine hours' day. He exhorted the workers to build up a 100 per cent. Trade Union Organisation to meet the new offensive of the local capitalists. Regarding the J.P.C. Report, he said that the Indian Working Class had to make it clear that it stood for unequivocal rejection of the J.P.C. Report. He said that the Report had kept all the essential power like finance, Defence, Police, etc., in the hands of the Government, and had only transferred the unessential things to the people. He said that Labour must make it clear that the present constitution was far better than the new one, which was being foisted from outside on India. He strongly pleaded for a Constituent Assembly for deciding the future constitution of India, and said that no other constitution could ever be accepted by the Indian masses. He said that the workers and peasants of India must capture the Congress and make it a truly democratic and anti-imperialistic body. He strongly disapproved of the Resolution put up in the Assembly by the Congress Party, inasmuch as it did not stand for a clear rejection of the J.P.C. Report, and also because there was no mention or demand for the convening of the Constituent Assembly.

Mr. Ruiker quoted with approval the criticism of the "Bombay Chronicle" in its issue of the 5th instant, disapproving this action of the Congress Party in the Assembly. He exhorted the workers to take a leading part in the struggle for Freedom and not to allow the Nation's demand for self-determination, sabotaged.

Mr. P. Y. Deshpande, the Congress Socialist Leader, then moved the resolution of rejecting the J.P.C. Report, demanding the convening of a Constituent Assembly, and opining that the future constitution of India should be on a Socialist basis. Mr. P.Y. Deshpande requested the workers to see whether they would gain any advantage from the new constitution. He advised the workers to reject the J.P.C. Report and to forge sanctions to achieve their goal of Socialist Independence. Mr. Mohanlal, Vice-President of the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union supported the resolution and exhorted the workers to make the labour week a big success.

Mr. Ruiker then put the resolution to vote and it was carried unanimously.

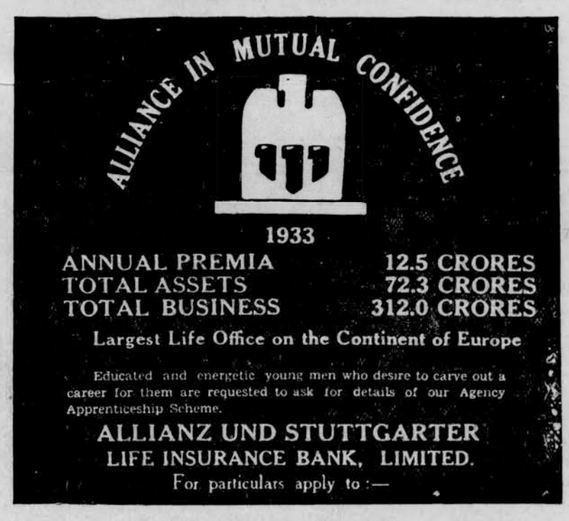
Another resolution condemning the Employers for the new drastice rules of discipline was also passed. Mr. Ruiker in conclusion, exhorted the workers to start a Socialist Party and carry on their struggle on its principle and programme.

NASIK PROTEST AGAINST J. P. C. REPORT

NASIK (By Mail)

A meeting was held under the auspices of the Local District Congress Committee to protest against the J.P.C. Report at Patangan, with Mr K. H. Gadre as president.

The speakers, who included Messrs Bhausahib, Pradhan, G. H. Despande and V. B. Manerikar, all exhorted the audience to reject the proposals of the Report, with the result that the official Congress resolution was adopted.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EFFECTS OF NOISE ON CHILDREN

Lord Horder, physician-in-ordinary to the Prince of Wales, related in a broadcast in mail week how he was watching a healthy child asleep recently in a house in London during the silence period for motor horns when suddenly the silence was broken by the roar of a sports-model car driven down the street.

"The child continued to sleep," said Lord Horder, "but its breathing changed from a deep slow rhythm to a shallow quicker rate, its happy smooth face clouded over, and it turned restlessly on to its side as though to escape from some hostile influence. What I saw happening to that child is happening in greater or less degree to all of us. You stand up to it, of course, or most of you do, but what does it cost you to do so?

"We doctors could tell you, only it is not good doctoring to appeal to healthy persons by intimidating them. Your resistance to noise, a great deal of which is entirely needless and preventable, costs you something that you cannot afford to pay and a lot of you are 'over-drawn' already."

Lord Horder, who was speaking on behalf of the Anti-Noise League, of which he is chairman, announced that in June the league will held a noise-abatement exhibition which the Prime Minister will open.

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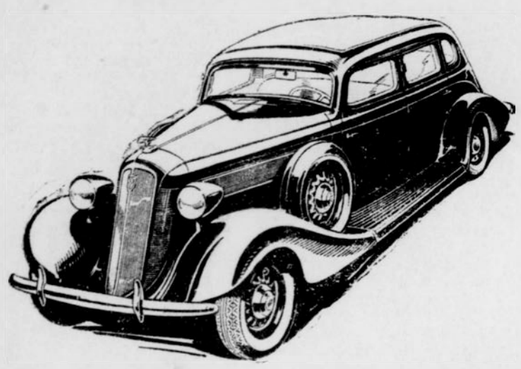

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Basis Of Turkey's Unity

Origin Of "Grey Wolf" Myth

Madame Halide Edib Traces Evolution Of Language Which Has Arrived At Political Realism In Her Motherland

The development of Turkish literature till the time of Sultan Abdul Hamid whose reign in literature as well as in politics, constitutes a parting of the ways was described by Madame Halide Hanum in the course of the fifth lecture she delivered under the auspices of the Jamia Millia Islamia, Sir Mohd. Iqbal presiding.

BASIS OF UNITY.

The lecturer traced the growth of the Turkish language from its Ural-Altaic origins to its imperialistic grandeur. Like the Ottomans,' the Turkish Language is a mixture of almost all languages spoken in the Near East and Southern Europe. But like the Ottomans' the Turkish language had had an individuality that no amount of mixture and dilution could efface. It still serves as a basis of unity, stimulating and developing social solidarity among the Turks. It is, and has always been exquisitely adapted to the expression of those emotional quantities that are characteristically Turkish capable of rendering in all its subtlest shades and realism, the mental clarity and the humour of the Turks.

"GREY WOLF" MYTH."

The Urkhun inscriptions are the earliest witness to the literary achievements of the Turks. But apart from these, a large number of myths, tales and epics still related to the children in Anatolia have been handed down from the oldest times. Such tales are typified in the myths of Uguz, whose face was blue, and whose mouth was as red as the fire when he was born. He had the feet of an ox, the body of a wolf the hairy breast of a bear. But it was ordained, and it came to pass that he should marry a heavenly maiden, so beautiful that when she cried the blue heavens wept, when she laughed the blue heaven laughed with her. She bore Uguz six sons, called Day Moon, Star, Sky, Mountain and Sea, who were the founders of the different Turkish Kingdoms. From this time also, the Grey Wolf became the National emblem of the Turks.

CHAMPIONS OF THE WEAK.

Among the customs that contributed to the growth of literature were the feats held after hunting expeditions animal sacrifices but above all the 'Yug' or the elegies composed by bards to celebrate the virtues and deeds of the dead. In this the Turks have always excelled and the composition of elegies continued even after Islam had abolished all pagan rituals, remaining till very recently a very important part of Turkish social life. The striking features of the writings and the folk lore the Turks brought with them to the Near East are a mixture of fierceness and tenderness, a developed moral nature, and a communal character, the group and not an individual being the author of their legends and songs. They display also the natural inclination of the Turk to side with the weak, a national virtue of which there are several historical examples.

SOLIDARITY MAINTAINED.

Islam coloured, but did not change the literary taste of the Turks. The Seljuk period which immediately preceded the Ottoman, was dominated by Persian influence, and the Crusades intensified religious feeling to an unprecedented degree. The religious feeling was common to both the upper class and masses the literature in Persian—the Court language—and Arabic, the language of learning was transmitted to the masses by the people's Ulema and also in spite of the dominating external influences the solidarity of the Turks was maintained. And side by side with the high-brow literature, fables and popular epics—which had outlaws for their heroes continued to grow. Among these outlaw heroes are several women, one or two of whom are to this day honoured as saints.

PROMINENT FIGURES.

More in a line with contemporary Islamic movements are the Turkish mystics, Almet Yesevi, Haji Bektash, Yunus Imre. They were all prominent literary figures, but in their organisation of orders for social service, their opposition to the tyranny of Kings and theologians, their encouragement of the critical spirit, and lastly in their tolerance and breadth of vision they exercised a deep and enduring influence on Turkish society. for with the Turk metaphysics has always been a weariness, and communal and moral idealism the supreme good. Among the masses the Yesevi and Bektashi, among the intellectuals the Mevlevi order, as is well known, was the prince of mystics and one of the greatest poets of the world, Maulana Jelaluddin Rumi.

The orders were strict in their organisation and discipline, and helped society across the unsettled times when political power decayed, because their teachings became embodied in economic and social institutions and ideals.

FREEDOM FROM DESPOTISM.

The growth of the Ottoman power brought the Turkish language into greater prominence, but the acceptance of Persian literary conversions hindered perfect self-expression. This period did indeed produce some masterpieces, such as Baki's Elegy on Suleyman the Magnificent and Suleyman Dede's "Mev'oud", but the nationalist school of the late 18th century and the Tanzimat school of the 19th century are of far greater interest. They sought to release themselves from the narrow religious spirit and the spiritualism that had exercised a despotic rule till then. Vassif-i-Enderumi's sketches from life, such as that of a young and rebellious girl, who does not care for moustached bullies and is resolved to kick her husband into a well if he disobeyed her, are novel and very refreshing.

AGE OF ROMANCE.

The nationalist school was swept off the stage by the Tanximatists who ushered in the age of Romance and political idealism. Shijussi (1826-1873) and Namik Kemal were not only great writers but great martyrs who sought directly to reform life through literature. Shinussi was a thinker, and very restrained, but Nanik Kemal's muse could bear no bondage. His novels, dramas, poems and miscellaneous writings made a whole nation restless with love of country, of freedom, of honour, and roused into activity ambitions that had long slumbered in Turkish hearts. But the greatest literary figure of his time was Abdul Hak Hamid. His idealism was essentially Islamic, just as that of Shinussi and Kemal, for like theirs, from narrowness and conventionalism, and if not direct and pressing in its call, yet clothed in a literary form that was more exquisite and enchanting.

Modern Arabic Literature

BEGINNINGS OF THE REVIVALIST MOVEMENT

Dr. Husayn F. al-Hamdani, M.A. Ph. D. (London), Professor of Persian and Arabic, M. T. B. College, Surat, delivered at the University of Bombay a series of lectures entitled Wilson philological lectures for 1934-35 on modern Arabic language and literature. In the first two discourses a brief account of which is given below, he traced the historical development of the neo-Arabic literature during the 19th century.

At the outset Dr. Hamdani showed how our study of the social conditions of the Arabic countries woud be deficient without some acquaintance of the literature produced in them and what efforts were made during the 19th century to revive interest in the classical Arabic literature, which ceased to be a living, creative literature from the 15th century onwards. During the 19th century, a tide of Western ideas passed over the Arabic world with the inevitable result that a conflict arose between the medieval classical and neo-Arabic schools for the soul of the Arabic world. Egypt and Syria became the centres of the intellectual renaissance of the Arabic world on account of their direct contact with the European and more particularly French thought. In Egypt Mehemet (Muhammad) Ali Pasha, who was himself an illiterate man evinced an immense interest in the development of Arabic learning and sent hundreds of students to Europe to specialise in modern sciences founded in Cairo a Translation and Research Bureau, where more than 2,000 French books were translated in Arabic in its initial stage by these students under the direction of the gifted "Shaykh Rifa'a at-Tahtawi. These translations enriched the Arabic language with a large stock of scientific and technical terminology. When the Turks and Persians began to study modern sciences in their own languages, they founded a convenient source in the neo-Arabic nomenclature wherefrom they derived their own technical expressions. The preliminary work done during the first half of the 19th century bore fruit in the second wave of occidentalism under Khadir Ismail, who significantly declared that Egypt had become a part of Europe.

Dr. HUSAYN F. AL-HAMDANI.

MODERNIST MOVEMENT IN SYRIA.

In Syria the modernist movement was not patronised as was the case in Egypt by the Government of the country, but flourished on account of the literary efforts of individuals and societies formed for the purpose during the middle of the last century. The French and American missions founded in Beyrout colleges and educational institutions, which rendered enormous services to the modern revivalist movement in Arabic literature. The Arabic translations and works of Dr. Cornelius van Dyak of the American Protestant College, Beyrout on scientific subjects helped the progress of the westernising movement in Syria. The young Syrians who came under the influence of the American and French missionary schools carried the torch of Arabic learning in Syria, Egypt and America.

In these two centres of Arabic literary movement the conflict between the old and the new ideas became so imminent that the Arabic literary world was divided into two hostile camps. The old school of medieval classicism had fallen in disrepute with the younger generation, who had imbibed the free and progressive spirit of Western culture; but the later had run too far ahead and were completely disavowing the past. "Western ideas had been too rapidly acquired to have penetrated more than skin-deep."

After the first commotion and extravagances of the literary revolution, there followed a steadying process of the rapproachement between the protagonists of the old and the new schools. The conservatives of the school realised that their only hope lay in accommodating their traditions with the changing conditions of the Arabic literary world. They began to realise that the past, however glorious it may be must be restudied and the old institutions remodelled to suit the times and the uncreative lifeless literature produced during the centuries of decay and stagnation must be given fresh life. Thus a compromise was effected between the two schools and the movement took the form of an Arabic revival—a throw-back to the historic "Weltanschanung."

The bold antiquarian work of Nasif al Yaziji and his gifted sons and the literary activities of Butrus al Bustani and his "national" school gave a great impetus to the movement of Arabic renaissance and belied the prevalent belief that, that the Arabic language cannot be christianised ("al-'arabiyyatu la tatanassaru"). As compared with Syria, the revivalist activities in Egypt were slow. The Syrian movement was the work of the Christian literateurs, who were not hampered by religious considerations and cast away the literary and social traditions with light heart, whereas the Egyptian Muslims had theological reasons to proceed hesitatingly and with care.

The lecturer proceeded to show that the revivalist movement found its way even into Al-Azhar University, the stronghold of theological conservatism. Under the influence of Jamal ad-din al-Afghani and his pan-Islamic creed, Muhammad 'Abduhu, a distinguished Shaykh of al-Azhar led the reformist movement termed henceforth "as-salafiyya." He bridged to some extent the widening gulf between the traditional theological scholarship and the new ideas of Western rationalism and culture. Thus from the midst of the opposition of the conservative and modernist groups, there emerged a third party, to which the majority of contemporary writers belong.

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Achievement Of Socialism

RUSSIA'S NEW DEAL

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON, February 2.
(By Air Mail).

Just now the great All-Union Congress of the Soviets is sitting in Moscow which claims that it is the only organisation that has got a New Deal and where the people are actually receiving the benefits of the New Deal.

M. Molotov, who is the chairman of the Council of Peoples' Commissariat and who may be compared with a Prime Minister of any capitalist State, has given some telling figures about the progress of Socialism in Soviet Russia. He pointed out that just before the War the year 1913 was a record year for the wheat crop of Russia which at that time had included large tracks of wheat land in Poland, Besarabia and Finland. The Soviet Union in 1934 and without the above-named territories produced 300 million pounds more wheat. In 1913 the wheat grown in Russia was for the profit of the merchants and 600 million pounds worth of wheat had been exported. But in 1934 only 60 million pounds worth of wheat was exported and the whole of the huge quantity of record production was used to feed the people of their own country. In 1913 the number of industrial workers with their families made an industrial population of 23 millions. Now in 1934 with Poland, Finland and the Baltic States having been separated, the industrial population had become 47 millions that is more than double. M. Molotov says: "In bourgeois countries where the minority rules over the majority the organs of State power strive to hide their real class purpose behind the various forms of parliamentarism. Only the dictatorship of the proletariat which is a union of all-workers has nothing to fear and nothing to hide from the toilers but which really derives its strength by attracting the toiling masses to active participation in the entire business of government."

M. Molotov pointed out that some short-sighted critics were accusing the Soviet Union of practising State capitalism, but they fail to see and to confess that as the Soviet country was now without industrial crisis and without any unemployed persons it has proved to be a country of genuine Socialism without any direct or indirect form of capitalism which can never be without its crisis even if it were State capitalism.

RESISTANCE TO UNEMPLOYMENT.

The masses in Great Britain as well as in several countries of Europe are beginning to follow a similar trend of thought and they are suspicious of Mr. Lloyd George's "New Deal" or of the National Government's new Unemployment Bill as a deception of parliamentarism for a concealed class purpose. Preparations are going ahead to organise mass resistance in Great Britain to Government's new Unemployment Act. The new resistance is being built up on the plan of a completely united front. In the South Wales area the united front activity is more complete than anywhere else and Labour M.P.'s, Labour Councillors of Municipal bodies, Trade Union officials and members of the Communist Party are all working together on public platforms and in public deputations. In Scotland, especially round Glasgow and Fifeshire, a similar progress is being made. The situation in the Tyneside is also one of big united front demonstrations and processions. The Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain which begins at the week-end at Manchester is to devote itself largely to building up a great united front opposition to the Government on the issues that affect the day-to-day fight of the working class. Mr. James Maxton, M.P., has been appointed by the Independent Labour Party to attend the Manchester Congress as a fraternal delegate. Quite a number of Lancashire bodies will also seize the opportunity of presenting greetings to a Congress whose main concern will be the building up of the fighting unity of the British working class.

LABOUR SOLIDARITY.

Mr. Maxton on behalf of the I.L.P. and Mr. Harry Pollitt on behalf of the Communist Party have made yet another attempt to approach the Labour Party to emphasise the need of solidarity in the working class organisations. A joint letter has been sent to the Secretary of the Labour Party at Transport House, Westminster, assuring the Labour Party and the Trade Union Council that the I.L.P. and the Communist Party are prepared to unite with the Labour Party in order to defeat the National Government's Unemployment Bill by sinking their party differences. It is very likely that the official Labour Party itself may be driven to calling a special Labour Party conference to meet the mass demand for immediate action.

Shipping News

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

S.S. Ahmedi, Capt. J S Merriles, Agents Sherrif Hasam and Co., from Colombo via Calicut.

S.S. Barpeta, Capt. D Dewhirst, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. from Busrah via Karachi.

S.S. England Maru, Capt. S Kano, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd. from Sourabaya.

S.S. Shinno Maru, Capt. F Hanada, Agents O S Kaisha, from Karachi.

S.S. Wolfsburg, Capt. H. Skines, Agents Lionel Edward Ltd. from Hamburg via Aden

S.S. British Commerce, Capt. H. J McMichel, Agents Anglo-Persian Oil Co., from Abadan.

S.S. City of Venice, Capt. A Lee, Agents Killick Nixon & Co., From Liverpool via Port Said.

DEPARTURES.

S.S. Tango Maru, Capt. T Takachi, Agents N Y Kaisha, for Kobe via Colombo.

S.S. Khosrou, Capt. J E Payne, Agents Turner Morrison & Co., for Jeddah via Karachi.

S.S. Victoria Capt. E Masuluso, Agents Lloyd Triestino, for Genoa, via Aden

S.S. British Commerce, Capt. H. J. McMichel, Agents Anglo-Persian Oil Co., for Abadan.

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S.S. Karanja for African Forts.
S.S. Islami for Jeddah via Karachi.

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9 Tango Maru, 4238, Japan, 11-2, N Y Kaisha.
15 Kaiser-I-Hind, 6014, London, 16-2, M M and Co.
16 New Orleans, 3856, Calcutta, 9-2, L Edwards Ltd.

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3 Barpet, 1892, Busrah, 13-2, M M and Co.
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10|11 Chinkoa 3295 NF, NF M M & Co.
14 Indra 275, M'Coast, 9-2, Malabar S S Co.

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F Khosrou 2471, Japan 10-2 T Morrison & Co.
G Sophie Marie 677 M'Coast NF Merchant S N Co.
H Ahmedi, 1331, Karachi, 10-2, S. Hassum & Co.

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Lisbon Maru 10-2 N K Kaisha.
Celebes Maru 20-2 O S Kaisha.
Alaska Maru 22-2 O S Kaisha.
Rawalpindi 22-2 P & O S N Co
Jeypore 26-2 P & O S N Co.
Genoa Maru 25-2, N Y Kaisha.
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S.S. Indira	....	8-2-35
SS. Nirvana	....	8-2-35
S.S. England Maru	....	8-2-35
S.S. Dayawati	....	8-2-35

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

S.S. Kaisar-I-Hind for London.—39 drums castor oil W Latham and Co; 2560 bags linseed oil cakes A Oomerbhoy.

S.S. Britannia for Liverpool:—5600 bags groundnut oil cakes L Dreyfus and Co; 1820 bags linseed A Oomerbhoy; 98 bales hemp T Dawoodbhai.

For Glasgow:—98 bales hemp T Dawoodbhai.

S.S. City of Venice for Glasgow:—1400 bags groundnut oil cakes L Dreffus and Co.

For Manchester:—62 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

S.S. Himalaya for Piracus:—160 bags groundnut seed R Shantilal and Co; 25 bales cotton raw K Poonaja and Co.

For Trieste:—825 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

For Venice:—110 bales cotton raw N Nagshi and Co.

S.S. Victoria for Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw A H Diab.

S.S. Tango Maru for Yakkaichi:—600 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—590 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, February 9.

S.S. Clan Macgillivary, agents J. Finlay and Co., from New Port:—758 tons coal.

From Swansea:—1924 bundle tin plates; 2954 bundles galvd. sheets; 1625 bundles copper sheets; 700 bundles y.m. sheets; 10733 bundles steel sheets; 250 bundles y. m. circles.

From Glasgow:—40 bundles steel channels; 369 bundles steel angles; 440 bundles steel bars; 175 bundles galvd sheets; 467 bundles steel sheets; 30 cases wine; 306 cases whisky 204 cases beer; 36 cases closets; 300 cases pipes; 26 cases preserves; 23 cases paper; 50 cases ale; 78 cases e'ware; 126 cases valves; 48 cases c. i. brackets; 100 cases cisterns; 80 cases cotton piece goods; 260 cases cottons; 74 drums chemicals; 866 bundles tubes; 105 bales newspapers; 232 brls. coal pitch.

From Liverpool:—51 drums brenthal; 140 drums paint; 133 drums dyes; 78 drums lub oil; 43 cases accumulators; 48 cases asbestos; 20 cases whisky; 25 cases alum; 60 cases looms; 141 cases paper; 132 cases tyres; 95 cases condensed milk; 50 cases fine salt; 25 cases tiles; 30 cases colour; 72 cases hammers; 58 cases silk yarn; 149 cases weights; 69 bundles plates; 38 bundles rods; 178 bundles steel bars; 173 bundles pulleys; 167 bundles steel circles; 136 bundles cisterns; 60 bundles springs; 250 bundles steel middles; 250 bundles steel sheets; 5193 cases transmission materials; 150 bundles tinplates; 50 bundles copper sheets; 1409 bundles steel hoops; 2503 bundles galvd. sheets; 65 bundles tubes; 122 cases cotton yarn; 208 cases cottons; 370 cases cotton piece goods; 238 cases casings; 61 cases brandy; 300 cases glass bottles; 246 cases machinery; 2156 bags chemicals; 75 cases oats; 30 bales newspapers.

MONETARY UNCERTAINTY DISTURBS COTTON

Speculation Dormant

Bombay, Feb 7

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following weekly market report:

Looking around for inspiration, American markets appeared for one day this week to fasten on to Bombay. But only half-heartedly.

In America, monetary uncertainties continue to be a disturbing factor.

Conjectures on the now somewhat wearisome Gold Clause decision have included the possibility of a serious split within the Supreme Court and the equally obvious probability of the delay indicating a decision unfavourable to the Government.

From a detached viewpoint, prejudiced neither by the possession of those particular Gold Bonds nor by the obligation to pay them, the issue appears relatively simple.

But an adverse decision, as we have emphasised for weeks, would strike at the very foundation of the whole Recovery Plan and the seriousness with which such a decision would be viewed is clearly shown by the statement from Washington yesterday that in the event of the Court finding being adverse to Government the President would issue a proclamation declaring a state of national emergency

The principal difficulty in overcoming an adverse decision lies in the fact htat any amendment to the American Constitution necessary to legalise the President's actions can only be made on the backing of a large majority and inevitably takes time.

Of cotton news there is very little

ABSENCE OF SPECULATION

Speculation is dormant. There is always the fear of the unexpected from Washington. Hitherto it has been reasonable to assume that anything Wasnington might do would, from the price level view point, be helpful But not only has Washington now to defend itself against an attack on the very foundation of the Recovery Plan but also the market still remembers that statement concerning "controlled expansion."

Meanwhile, the President yesterday announced that the proposed 30 million dollar cotton barter with Germany has been abandoned. Germany having offered 25 per cent in cash and 75 per cent in goods. It is the old question of America wishing to export and refusing to import because imports might and probably would clash with the output of America's own industries.

Nevertheless, the American cotton surplus is a very vital problem and it is obvious from American newspapers that there is a considerable drive being made to educate the South to the danger of the exportable surplus which is no longer being exported. So long as the Government is prepared to finance and hold that surplus there is the illusion of prosperity in the South but, as we have remarked before, it cannot be assumed that the U. S. Government wants the cotton surplus as a permanent memorial to the Recovery Programme. An outlet must eventually be found for it.

Meanwhile, it remains a menace to cotton markets outside America.

In Bombay, excitement has once again centred on the Broach April/May contract.

Quoted 251 a week ago and 258 a fortnight ago, Broach declined to 243 3/4 on Saturday last, has since been to 257 1/2 and is this morning quoted 252.

CHANGING SENTIMENT

The very rapid change in sentiment was due primarily to the fact that recent arrivals in the Broach district indicate that much of the cotton will either go outside the contract or will sell above tendering basis in the spot market and secondarily to a growing consciousness of the fact that a prominent European Export House is long of the Broach contract.

In our report of the 24th January we attempted to analyse the position of Broach April/May. The position to-day is very much as it was except that the holding of this one Export House is probably larger than we then assessed it, a factor which is offset to some appreciable extent by the considerable purchases made by a short account.

There has been talk of a squeeze in the April/May contract. Figures of cotton available against the contract certainly indicate that it is vulnerable.

But the obvious seldom happens in cotton.

Broach is a curious contract insofar as tenders seldom bear any relation to the very large positions which every season are open in the forward market.

And against the considerable quantity of non-tenderable cotton hedged in Broach let it not be forgotten that there is a widely spread speculative long interest either open or on option accounts of not less than 450,000 bales. This interest will be unloaded before the end of March.

Meauwhile, from the cotton trader's point of view Indian cotton is already well above the point at which it is of interest to spinners in foreign markets.

Export demand is conspicuous only by its absence.

At the moment it is difficult to say whether being long or being short of the Broach contract is the more dangerous.

Of the two alternatives, it seems to us that sales on the occasional days when the market is excited are likely to be more profitable than purchases at the present level.

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Cawnpore, Feb 7

Marhowrah	8 10 0
Pachrukhi	8 9 0
Pertabpur	8 8 0
New Savan	8 5 0
Sarayan	8 10 0
Ghughly	8 6 0
Basti	8 13 0
Ramkhetan	8 10 6
Luxmiganj	8 9 6
Padrauna	8 6 0
Padrauna Local	8 4 0
Siswa Bazar	8 6 0
Nawabganj	8 12 0
Savan (Indian)	8 5 0
Khadda	8 6 0
Khadda Local	8 4 6
Motipore	8 10 0
Khatkuiyan	8 5 0
Sitalpur	8 12 0
Captainganj	8 6 0
Hathua	8 7 0
Chitauni	8 8 0
Tamkohi	8 5 0
Harkua	8 7 0
Behta 1A	8 12 0
Dehri	8 12 0

Remarks:
Market steady.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, Feb 7

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co)
Wheat seed and Cotton. Rate per maund of 6 mds Bengal

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20 21
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18 20
Wheat Pissi Rs 18 19
Gram Rs. 18 20
Tilseed Rs. 35 40
Linseed Rs. 23 24
Jawar Rs. 14 16
Bajara Rs. 18 20
Moog (green) Rs. 17 20
Moog (black) Rs 12 15
Maka Rs. 6 7
Ajavan Rs. 15 18
Oil cakes Rs. 17 18
Cottonseed Rs. 16 17
Kappas Malwi Rs. 67 70
Kappas Nimadi Rs. 66 70
Kappas Anjad Rs. 55 60
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds Bengal 100 110
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds Bengal 98 106
Cotton Broach opening per candy of 784 lbs 250
Cotton Broach closing per candy of 784 lbs 251
Hukumchand 4/8
Indore Malwa Rs. 4/5
Swadeshi Rs 4/6
Kalyanmal 4/7
State Mills 4/5
Bhandari 4/5
Tea rates per lb.
Lipton 8 as. to 1/12
Brook Bond 7 as. to 1/10
Bharmal 5 as. to 1
Otur Brand 5 as. to 1
Chandara Brand 7 as. to 1/8
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. 10
Wheat Rewa per bag of 95 srs. 10/8
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs. 8
Wheat Chapad per bag of 90 srs. 3
Shares:—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 45
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd 106
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd ordy 135
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd pref 115
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd 179
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 107
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 40
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd 5
100 Binod Mills Ltd 150
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd. 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 2
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 1
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 61
10 Hukumchand Jute Ltd 18
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd 1

Bullion:
Gold Bar per tola 36
Silver per 100 tolas 54

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb 9

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine	...	168
Bengal Fine	...	159
Bengal F G	...	155
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	158
Sindh-Punjab F G	...	154
Wardha-Hingt	...	250
Nagpur/Savner	...	252
Pundhurna	...	239
Yeotmal	...	238
Arvi	...	238
Ellichpur	...	236
Amraoti-Berar	...	232
Khamgaon	...	234/36
Mulkapur	...	231/33
Khandesh	208	228/30
Jalna/Sailu	...	228/30
Burwah/Sanavad	...	238
Broach Fine	...	...
Punjab/American	...	298
Punjab/American mix	...	273
Cambodia	323/328	...
Miraj/Sangli	248/263	...
Compta Good	263/273	...
Bagalkot	243	...
Kampala	...	...
Busoga	388	...
Jinja	385	...

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 8-2-35	3802000	6236000
Receipts yesterday 8-2-35	12000	21000
Exports to date 8-2-35	3105000	5180000
Stock at Ports 8-2-35	2771000	3676000
Stock at Interior Towns 8-2-35	738000	1947000
Stock at Liverpool 8-2-35	902000	1017000
Visible Supply 8-2-35	6302000	8400000
Quantity in Sight 8-2-35	6627000	9685000
Quantity out of Sight 8-2-35	5643000	7836000

ALL INDIA WEATHER

Light Showers In Baluchistan

POONA, Feb. 10.

Fresh Western disturbance caused few light showers in Baluchistan. Rain also occurred in Assam,

Chief amounts of rainfall were: Sibsagar three-quarters inch; Dibrugarh and Tezpur half inch each; and Silchar Dalbandin and Nokkundi quarter inch each.

Forecast: Rainfall likely to increase in Baluchistan and extend into north-west Frontier province. A few scattered falls may also occur in the Punjab and Assam.—A. P.

Colaba Observatory

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 10-2-1935.

Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past 24 hours +0.10 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a m 74.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a m 69.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.0 degrees 7.9 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 63.3 degress 1.8 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a m 76 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a m E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a m 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 110 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a m (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). Nil.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3070 miles away was recorded by the seismograph at the Colaba observatory at 0h 58m. (I. S. T.) on Sunday the 10th February 1935.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 10-2-35.

At 8—7 A. M. local time (8—46 A.M. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.6degree F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.10 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.91 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Feb 9

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	2,382	127,102
Central India	1,314	35,472
Barsi and Nagar	1,169	55,993
Hyderabad Gaorani	68	18,632
Berar	2,988	164,023
Central Provinces	1,076	35,530
Total Oomras	8,997	436,752
Dholera	189	78,945
N W Provinces	374	23,987
Rajputana	1	9,008
Sind-Punjab	1,515	197,641
Broach	862	14,251
Coompta and Dharwar	75	28,553
Westerns-Northerns	113	20,833
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	129	28,405
Persian	...	2,188
American	...	5,700
Egyptian and African	76	100,188
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	104
Total	12,331	944,660

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept to 7th Feb

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	3,794	161,889
Japan and China	5,966	435,138
Coast Ports	...	9,981
Up-country by Rail	...	85,370
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	15,225
Total	9,760	707,603

80,000 MILES ON FOOT!

Jamaica's Globe-Trotter Arrives In Indore

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE. Feb. 10.

The adventure of Jamaica's Globe-trotter, Tom Herschell who has arrived in Indore, has aroused much interest.

Embarking on his venture in 1925, Tom Herschell, who is only 27, has covered 80,000 miles on foot. Narrating the experiences of his extensive travels, in the course of which he has visited China, Japan, Malaya, Siam, Belgian Congo and Burma, Tom Herschell stated that on occasion, he escaped from the jaws of death, especially at Morocco where he miraculously escaped from being shot through the aid of French Foreign Legion. The globe-trotter hopes to give during his sojourn here a few talks about his impressions of the various countries he has seen.

BENGAL STATE PRISONERS IN BOMBAY JAILS

Anxiety Of Parents At Continued Silence Despite Repeated Inquiries

(From A Special Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.

Four Bengali State prisoners, Babus Manoranjan Gupta, B.A., Arun Chandra Guha, B.A., Bhupendra Kumar Dutt, B.A., and Satya Bhusan Gupta M.A., are now detained in the central jails of Bombay Presidency. So far as we know Babu Manoranjan Gupta is now in the Nasik Central jail. For over five months they are not replying to any of the letters of their relations and friends, who have naturally become extremely anxious about their present condition of life.

THAT LACONIC REPLY.

Enquiries to the Political Department, Government of Bengal, elicit the bare information that all enquiries about these State Prisoners should be addressed to the Government of Bombay, who, on reference, reply that the "present condition of the health of the State prisoners in question is good." Well the Government knows that this laconic reply does not soothe the aged and care-worn parents of the people, whom it has imprisoned without any trial, and who have not the bare privilege that a common convict enjoys.

WHY THIS SILENCE.

All of these four men are well-known in the public life of Calcutta. Some of them were members of the All-India Congress Committee and some members of the Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. They are known to be very sober and cool. Their friends and relations are, therefore, extremely anxious to know the real meaning of this silence. Whatever be the cause of this silence the public, and especially the relations, have a right to know the reason of this strange silence from the Government.

The Press of India, it is believed, will take up the cause of humanity, justice and freedom and demand from the Government the immediate redress of any grievance that these incarcerated people may be suffering from?

SEE THAT YOUR PURCHASES ARE GENUINE VILLAGE PRODUCTS

A. I. V. I. A Board's Appeal To Public To Go To Certified Dealers Only

Shri Shoorji Vallabhdass, member, the Board of Management of the All-India Village Industries Association, in a statement says that people desirous of becoming members, agents, dealers and or associates of the A.I.V.I.A., or institutions desirous of being affiliated to the A.I.V.I.A., should either write or see him in connection therewith at 220-30, Zaveri Bazar, Bombay.

The public are further informed that the Board at its recent meeting at Wardha has issued only two certificates—one to Mr. Pratapsingh Trikamdas Thakkar of Panvel, Dist. Kolaba and another to Messrs. Shoorji Vallabhdass Swadeshi Bazar Ltd., (Next to Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay)—as certified manufacturers and dealers in hand pounded rice, hand ground whole wheatmeal flour, village ghani pressed oil etc.

Other persons prepared to abide by the rules and regulations of the Association and wishing to be certified as manufacturers or dealers should send in their applications to him with full particulars to enable him to submit his report to the Central Office for final disposal.

GENUINE VILLAGE PRODUCTS.

As against all this care and vigilance on the part of the Board, the public owes a duty to the Association, viz that they should make all their purchases only from those producers and dealers who have been duly certified by the Central Office of the A.I.V.I.A. at Wardha. This co-operation on the part of the public will not only make the work of the Board easier but they will also, on their part, be benefitted, as there will be no risk of their being deceived with regard to their purchases being genuine village products, fixed prices etc. Any complaints or irregularities noticed by any member of the public in this direction should also be promptly communicated to him for his immediate action.

Besides the above, other people who wish to take up one or the other of the activities of the Association may please write to him and fix up an appointment. Similarly Associations interests in like work should also communicate with him.

"RAILWAY HERALD" DEFAMATION CASE

Railway Medical Officer's Allegations

(From Our Correspondence).

BULSAR, Feb. 9.

Dr. Pardiwala, the Medical officer of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company at Bulsar had filed a criminal complaint against Mr. Jabhwala, Mr. Menon and Mr. Marcel the editor, joint editor and publisher respectively of the Railway Herald' under Section 500 I.P.C. in the court of the First Class Magistrate, Mr. Pradhan at Bulsar. The case came for hearing on 6th instant. Mr. Navrojaji Pardiwala appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Jamarden B. Desai, Advocate, appeared for the defence.

In the examination-in-chief Dr. Pardiwala the Medical officer stated that he had read the issue of the 'Railway Herald' dated 17th November, 1934, published from Bombay and its second page there appeared an article concerning him.

The complainant then referred to certain passages like the one that his dispensary had been closed down for want of patients and alleged them to be defamatory.

In connection with this article appearing in the issue dated December 3, 1934, Dr. Pardiwala stated that he was asked to submit an explanation which he submitted to the Agent through the Chief Medical Officer. He said that he had done nothing to terrorize the Railway employees nor had he done anything to make an inquiry a failure and the article was written with an intention to disrepute him.

Cross-examined by defence Counsel, complainant replied that he had no grudge whatsoever against any of the defendants. When asked about his motive to start a private dispensary complainant stated that the motive was to earn.

As an Honorary Magistrate complainant replied he put in two hours work from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. whenever there were cases. He attended the court for six to seven days in a month.

At this stage the Court rose for the day and further hearing was adjourned till February 20.

VIDYARTHI MEMORIAL

Will Cawnpore Collector Reconsider His Decision?

CAWNPORE, Feb. 9

A meeting of the Cawnpore Municipal Board was held at the Town Hall, with B. Brijendra Swarup presiding.

After a short discussion over the Collector's letter disallowing the erection of the late Sjt Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi's statue on Sarsaiya Ghat Road, the Board resolved to request the Collector to request him to reconsider his decision in the matter as the object for which he lay his life was a very noble one.

The Board decided to write to the Commissioner once again allowing them to give the grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Tilak Memorial Hall, as proposed in the last budget.—United Press.

All-Kerala Nair Conference

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 9.

Arrangements are being made for holding the Fifth All-Kerala Nair Conference under the auspices of the Nair Service Society at Kottayam in May next.

A Reception Committee has been formed with Mr. Malloor Govinda Pillai, Retired Principal of the Law College, as Chairman.

A Ladies' Conference, an Industrial Conference and an Economic Conference will also be held during the Nair Conference week.

An Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition is also proposed to be held for which the Government are being approached for a grant.—A. P.

Patna, Feb. 10.—His Excellency Sir James Sifton accompanied by Lady Sifton and Miss Sifton returned here this morning after four months' home leave. Sir James resumes Governorship of Bihar and Orissa to-morrow.—A. P.

BETTER SPOT DEMAND & TRADE BUYING

Cotton Markets Well Liquidated And Light Offerings

SHORT COVERING IN LIVERPOOL PRIOR TO GOLD DECISION

Professionals Still Holding Aloof

Bombay, Feb. 9

On Friday the New York cotton futures market declined during the early part of the day on lower Liverpool advices but rallied later on better spot demand and trade buying. The buying was mostly fixing price by co-ops against cotton sold to mills. There was scarcity of sellers and near months were firm. There was no speculative activity and the market is awaiting gold decision and Washington developments. It is generally believed that the decision will be in favourable and there is no need for any undue nervousness. The market is well liquidated but much depends upon Washington developments regarding controlled inflation and silver policy. In view of these uncertainty there is a marked absence of enterprise and small business easily influences the course of cotton prices.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with May 12.37 which was the lowest level for the day. The opening weakness was in sympathy with lower Liverpool advices but later on prices advanced 12 points from the opening level on active trade buying for near months. The market closed at a rise of 11 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 12.65c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady on increased buying and closed at a rise of 8 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 12.60c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point on Friday with May 6.74. Trade calling met hedge-selling but the market was easy on some Bombay selling and disappointing Alexandria advices. Later on prices improved on better New York Cables and there was some trade calling and short covering prior to issuance of gold decision. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points and finally closed unchanged to 3 points up. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced one point at 7.05d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was easy on scattered selling and closed at a decline of 2 points. At the close March was quoted 5.95, May 5.96 and July 5.97.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was small liquidation in Egyptian cotton on disappointing Alexandria advices and prices were irregular. Sakels futures closed at a decline of one to six points and spot cotton prices were reduced 2 points at 8-80d. Uppers futures were irregular and closed at a decline of one point to a rise of five points.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

There was a marked absence of any buying and prices ruled quiet on small hedge-selling. Sakels futures declined 4 to 8 points while Ashmouni futures declined 10 to 1 point.

SMALL CROPS

The cotton trade Journal states:—

World cotton production is now estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at 23,000,000 bales, or 200,000 bales less than the bureau's November estimate, and 3,100,000 bales less than production in 1933. The downward revision since November is chiefly on the basis of reports of reduced crop prospects in India. Earlier in the season an increase in production was anticipated in India but the crop is now expected to be smaller than the previous crop. The world cotton crop estimate is the smallest since 1923-24.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 12.49 plus 03 (2-42 p.m.)
Lowest 12.37 —03 (10 a.m.)
Liverpool May highest 6.75 plus 02 (10-15 a.m.)
Lowest 6.72—01 (11-15 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market very steady especially New York. Bullish.

New York: Advance caused by good trade demand near months. Selling light.

New York: To-day's buying was mostly for fixing price by Co-operative Association cotton sold to mills Scarcity of contracts cause buyers to bid prices up to fill orders. Rather better demand for spot cotton.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Feb. 9.

March	12.38
May	12.44
July	12.44
October	12.36
December	12.40
Middling Spot	12.60

NEW YORK.
New York, Feb. 9.

New York 10-55 a.m.—
New York 10-55 a.m. and Noon Call:—Closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Feb. 9.
Bales.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	7,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 9.

	Opening	Closing
February 1935		6.88
March 1935		6.81
April 1935	6.83	6.78
May 1935	6.77	6.75
June 1935		6.72
July 1935		6.70
August 1935		6.64
September 1935		6.61
October 1935		6.58
November 1935		6.56
December 1935		6.55
January 1936		6.55
Middling Spot		7.11

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Feb. 9.

BROACH,—	
Fully good (Good staple)	5.93
Fine (Good staple)	6.08
Superfine (Good staple)	6.13
C.P. (Oomra)—	
Good (No 1 staple)	5.94
Fine (No 1 staple)	6.09
Choice (No. 1 staple)	6.24
BENGAL,—	
Good	4.02
Fine	4.12
Superfine	4.22
SCINDE,—	
Good	4.12
Fine	4.22
Superfine	4.32

LONDON SILVER.
London, Feb. 9.

Market:—Steady.

Spot	24-7/16
Forward	24-9/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Feb. 9.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7|2|2–1|2.

LINSEED OILS.
London, Feb. 9.

Linseed oils naked London per cwt., Feb. sellers 20|6.
Linseed oils naked London per cwt., May-Aug. sellers 21|4-1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Feb. 9.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.
Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Feb. 9.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	12.19
Amsterdam	7.24-3|4
Brussels	20.98–1|2
Madrid	35.82
Milan	57.59
Berne	15.12-1|2
Paris	74.21
Prague	117.25
T. T. London on New York closing rate	4.88

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Feb. 9.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Feb.-Mar. sellers 20|6.
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels, Feb.-Mar. sellers 20|9.
South Australian, Parcels, Feb.-Mar. sellers 23|6.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, Feb. 9.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—
C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., unchanged.
C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., unchanged.
C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., unchanged.

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Feb 8

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Forn Power Com	4
Amer Forn Power Gold D	58
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	17
Electric Bond Common	6
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	44
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	49
Columbia Gas	7
American Tel and Tel	104
Western Union Telg	28 1/2
Radio Corporation	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	42
New York Central	17 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	12
Erie R R	11
Pennsylvania R R	22
Union Pacific R R	100
Great North Pfd	14
National Distillers	27
Hiram Walker	30
Amr Tobacco B	81
Dupont de Nemours	95
Radio Pref B	42
Bethelehem Steel	30
United States Steel	36 1/4
American Smelting	25
Int Nickel of Canada	23
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 1/2
Kennecott Copper	17
Cerro de Pasco Copper	41
International Harvestor	30
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	31
General Motors	31 1/2
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	23
St Oil of N J	40
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	13 3/4
Plymouth Oil	7
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg	19
Chase Bank	24
National City Bank	21 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	330
Celanese Corp of Amr	31
General Foods	34
National Dairy	16
Canadian Pacific	12
Montgomery Ward	27

Market acting well. Confidence continues.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

TRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York May 130 at Cross Rate 4.87 7/8
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1935 254 Liverpool May 1935 6.77 Rs. 40 3/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1935 254 New York May 12.46 Rs. 30 at Cross Rate 4.87 7/8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Feb 8

Broach A/M opening 255 1/2; highest 255 1/2; lowest 251 1/4; closing 252
Broach J/A opening 253 1/4; highest 253 1/4; lowest 249; closing 250
Oomra March opening 228 3/4; highest 228 3/4; lowest 226 1/4; closing 227 1/4
Oomra May opening 226; highest 227; lowest 225 1/2; closing 227
Bengal March opening 150 3/4; highest 151; lowest 148 1/2; closing 151
Bengal May opening 152 1/4; highest 152 1/4; lowest 149; closing 152
Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 17 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-2-35) Rs. 9 3/4

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 7th February 18,522 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 932,329 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 904,495 bales
Increase 27,834 bales

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Feb 8

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £90 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £98 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 £106 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £118 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 £117
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 £106
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 £103 3/8

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, Feb. 9.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10-1|4.

SEEDS.
London, Feb. 9.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f., ton, Feb. sellers £9-7-6.
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton, Feb.-Mar. sellers £11-15-0.
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton, Feb.-Mar. sellers £12-5-0.
Rapeseed Toria Hull-Cont. c.i.f. ton, Feb.-Mar. sellers £13-5-0.
Castorseed Bombay, Hull-Cont. c.i.f., ton, Feb. sellers £12-17-6.
Cottonseed Bombay, Hull-Cont. c.i.f. ton, no offers.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Feb. 9.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb., sellers 6-1|2.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Feb 9

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 3/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/8 ready
Banks selling T T 1/6 3/32 March
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 1/15th April
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 Ready
Banks buying D D 1.6 3/16 February
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Feb-March
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 April-June.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 274 1/2
Banks selling T T 272 1/2
Banks buying T T 270 1/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 557
Banks buying D D 567
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 120 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 99 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87 7/8 8th instant
Shanghai/London 1/5 3/4 9th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/32 9th instant
Java/London 7.22 1/2 8th instant
London/Paris 74.28 8th instant
London/Belgium 21.00 8th instant
London/Switzerland 15.13 3/4 8th instant
London/Italy 57.62 8th instant
London/Berlin 12.21 8th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 8th instant
London/New York 4.87 7/8 8th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.25 1/4 8th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £7-2-1 7th instant £7-2-1 1/2 8th instant
Silver London Ready 24 3/8 7th instant 24 7/16 8th instant
Silver London Forward 24 1/2 7th instant 24 9/16 8th instant
Silver New York Ready 53 7/8 7th instant 53 7/8 8th instant
London discounts 3 mos 3/8 per cent 7th instant 3/8 per cent 8th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1/2 per cent 7th instant 1/2 per cent 8th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money: Call 2 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

PIECEGOODS & YARNS

Bombay, Feb. 8.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, has issued the following average quotations for local made piecegoods and yarns:—

PIECE-GOODS

Grey, Unbleached—	Per lb. Rs. a p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0 10 5
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	0 15 8
Shirtings	0 9 8
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	0 9 7
Leopard Cloth	0 10 1
Dhoties (upto 1|2" nakhi Border)	0 10 3
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5|8" P.B.)	0 14 6
Drills	0 8 5
Domestics	0 8 7
Domestics	0 8 6
Salita	0 10 0
Chadars	0 10 3
White Bleached—	**Per Piece.**
Longcloth	9 1 4
Drill	8 10 9
Yarn—	**Per lb.**
4s (All Waste)	0 4 2
6-1|2s (All Waste)	0 4 5
8-1|2s	0 5 10
10-1|2s	0 6 1
12-1|2s	0 6 4
16s	0 7 11
20s	0 8 5
24s	0 9 3
32s	0 11 1
40s	0 12 7
60s	1 1 0
80s	1 6 2

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, Feb 9

Gold worth Rs. 1,02,68,640 was exported from Bombay for foreign countries during the week ended February 9.

The s. s 'Naldera' which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday afternoon carried gold worth Rs. 1,02,68,640. Of this gold worth Rs. 49,96,653 was for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam; gold worth Rs. 12,61,011 was for Amsterdam optional London, Paris or New York and the rest was for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,19,63,36,718.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

100 N. Rajaram Yeotmal 20 on
79 Kotak and Co. Banusa 4 on
100 Oshman Suleman Karanja 6 on
100 Oshman Suleman Telhara 4 on
51 Premji Harji Pandurana 10 on
127 Langli and Co. Telhara 4 on
104 Narshi Nagshi Jalgaon 2 off
150 Narshi Nagshi Malkapur 2 1/2 on.
75 B. Mavji Sailu 2 on
200 G G Kesha Khamgaon 234
150 Toyo Poddar Sindh-American 31 on
100 Japan T and Co. Pandhurna 12 on

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Large Gold Shipments To New York

We have received the following report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., dated London, January 23:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £192,403,692 on the 16th instant, as compared with £192,302,099 on the previous Wednesday.

Bar gold to the value of £2,200,000 was disposed of in the open market during the week.

The United States Supreme Court has adjourned until February 4th and its decision with regard to the gold clause is postponed accordingly; consequently very large gold shipments have been made to New York calculated to reach there before the date mentioned, but there is still nervousness as regards making arrangements further ahead.

The amount of gold shipped from London to New York since our last letter is estimated to be at least £11,000,000.

Prices have ruled at a discount on dollar parity, and showed only small variations during the period under review.

Quotations during the week:—

	per fine ounce.	Equivalent value of £ Sterling.
Jan. 17th	141s|11d.	11s|11.67d.
Jan. 18th	142s|1.1|2d.	11s|11.46d.
Jan. 19th	142s|-	11s|11.58d.
Jan. 21st	142s|0.1|2d.	11s|11.54d.
Jan. 22nd	142s|1.d	11s|11.50d.
Jan. 23rd	142s|1.1|2d.	11s|11.46d
Average	142s|0.58d.	11s|11.54d

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 14th instant to mid-day on the 21st instant:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,068,132
Australia	385,808
New Zealand	9,954
British India	600,291
Netherlands	831,050
Belgium	28,478
France	72,601
Switzerland	8,595
Germany	3,931
Other countries	17,135
	£3,025,975

EXPORTS.

U. S. A.	£6,149,239
Venezuela	192,000
Persia	598,200
France	11,925
Belgium	10,000
Austria	5,725
Switzerland	1,142
Germany	2,879
	£6,971,110

The s.s. "Strathnaver" which sailed from Bombay on the 19th instant carries gold to the value of about £525,000 consigned to London.

The following are the details of the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of December, 1934:—

	Imports	Exports
British South Africa	£227,878	——
Union of South Africa	3,871,807	——
Southern Rhodesia	391,093	——
British India	3,337,798	——
British Malaya	24,924	——
Hongkong	66,620	——
China	691,986	——
Australia	815,604	——
New Zealand	93,152	——
British West India Islands and British Guiana	12,613	——
Germany	13,774	——
Netherlands	123,736	£48,080
Belgium	79,122	180,291
France	586,795	143,096
Switzerland	57,312	19,427
Iraq	22,873	——
U. S. A.	7,303	4,306,152
Venezuela	35,461	——
Argentine	10,556	——
Peru	6,2949	——
Central & South America (Foreign)	——	538,202
Other countries	69,253	13,339
	£10,602,609	£5,248,587

SILVER.

The market continued to show a very steady tone and during the past week, prices showed a variation of only 1|16d. Further resales have been made by the Indian Bazaars and speculators, but America has been a good buyer at current rates and with some China speculative demand, offerings were well absorbed.

There is no indication of any important change at present, but the undertone is still firm.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 14th instant to mid-day on the 21st instant:—

IMPORTS.

British India	£17,800
Soviet Union	50,400
France	2,844
Belgium	10,694
Other countries	3,305
	91,043

EXPORTS.

Bombay—via other ports	205,495
Canada	16,9..
U. S. A.	847,150
France	7,993
Austria	3,300
Other countries	2,366
	£903,281

Quotations during the week:—

IN LONDON.

Bar Silver per oz. Std.	Cash delivery.	Two months' delivery.
Jan. 17th	24.5|8d.	24.3|4d.
Jan. 18th	24.9|16d.	24.11|16d.
Jan. 19th	24.9|16d.	24.11|16d.
Jan. 21st	24.5|8d.	24.3|4d.
Jan. 22nd	24.5|8d.	24.3|4d.
Jan. 23rd	24.5|8d.	24.3|4d.
Average	24.604d.	24.729d.

IN NEW YORK
(per ounce .999 fine)

Jan. 16th	54.1|2 cents
Jan. 17th	54.1|2 ,,
Jan. 18th	54.1|2 ,,
Jan. 19th	54.1|2 ,,
Jan. 21st	54.9|16 ,,
Jan. 22nd	54.9|16 ,,

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 17th instant to the 23rd instant was 4.89.1|2 dols. and the lowest 4.87 1|4 dols.

The stock in Shanghai on the 19th instant consisted of about 19,600,000 ounces in sycee, 232,000,000 dollars and 43,200,000 ounces in bar silver, as compared with about 20,700,000 ounces in sycee, 250,000,000 dollars and 42,400,000 ounces in Bar Silver on the 12th instant.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Feb. 8.

Corresponding	Season to date	This week	Season 1933-34	Week 1934
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	6,627	114	9,685	104 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	2,353	106	3,394	100 ,,
Exports from U.S. Ports	3,105	112	5,180	160 ,,
Of which to Japan	1,118	24	1,233	29 ,,
Of which to China	66	15	183	3 ,,
Of which to Great Britain	507	13	895	29 ,,
Of which to Germany	242	5	1,011	46 ,,
Stock at New York	——	30	——	89 ,,
Stock at U.S. Ports	——	2,771	——	3,676 ,,
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	——	738	——	1,947 ,,
World's Visible Supply	——	8,223	——	10,601 ,,
Of which to American Cotton	——	6,302	——	8,400 ,,
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	5,643	206	7,838	253 ,,
Receipts at U.S. Ports	3,802	72	6,236	89 ,,

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Feb. 9.

Our Sugar Market ruled quiet in Ready and steady in Forward positions. Spot prices on the whole declined by about 3 to 4 annas per cwt. demand being on a moderate scale. Forward Prices on the whole improved by about half an anna per cwt. It is reported that Importing Houses repurchased about 1500 tons Feb-March at Rs. 3/12 to 3/12/6, 600 tons June at Rs. 3/12/9 to Rs. 3/13 and about 600 tons July-Sept. at Rs. 3/13/6. It is also heard that a sale of about 400 tons Javas was made cif Okha at Rs. 4 for January shipment. Java remained stationary at F. 3.50 without any sales reported. Cawnpore market ruled steady during the week.

Arrivals:—S. S. Nirwana and S.S. England Maru arrived during the week with about 11000 and 3000 bags of Java Sugar respectively.

Receipts of Deshi Sugar during the month of January 1935 estimated at about 50,396 bags as against 17,580 bags during the same month of the last year.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 12,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 50,000 bags.

Following are to-day's quotations ruling the Bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/9 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 4 per cwt. F.B.H.
S. S. Nirwana Rs. 3/14 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment January Rs. 3/12/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Feb-March Rs. 3/12/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment April-May Rs. 3/13 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 3/13/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 3/14/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 3/15/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Britania Sugar:—Ready. Rs. 16/2 per cwt.
Swadeshi Sugars:—Ready Rs. 13/8 to Rs. 13/12.
Tone:—Steady.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, Feb. 9.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 36/5; Highest Rs. 36/8; Lowest Rs 35/15; Closing Rs. 36/4.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs 44; Highest Rs. 44/1; Lowest Rs 42/15; Closing Rs. 43/9.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs 46/12; Highest Rs. 46/15; Lowest Rs. 45/12; Closing Rs. 46/7.
Cotton Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 26/4; Highest Rs. 26/5; Lowest Rs. 25/13; Closing Rs. 25/15.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

LIABILITIES.

	Increase
Public Deposits	Rs. 42,56,000
Other Deposits	Rs. 86,32,000
ASSETS.	
Bank's Investments	Rs. 62,32,000 Decrease.
Loans	Rs. 22,19,000 Increase
Cash Credits	Rs. 57,65,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Rs. 15,74,000 Decrease.
Cash	Rs. 1,90,15 Increase
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	Rs. 2,00,00,000

Percentage 19.12.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank, as on the 1st February 1935.

LIABILITIES.	
Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,35,00,000
Public Deposits	7,41,09,000
Other Deposits	74,62,62,000
Sundries	1,05,96,000
Rupees	94,07,17,000
The above balance sheet includes.—	
Deposits in London	£ 881,800
Advances and Investments in London	£ 1,551,200
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 180,700
Percentage 19.12	
Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.	
ASSETS.	
Government Securities	45,42,88,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	9,28,900
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	4,00,00,000
Loans	5,64,14,000
Cash Credits	16,58,61,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	3,10,17,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	27,30,000
Dead Stock	2,46,28,000
Sundries	35,46,000
Balances with other Banks	23,64,000
	78,17,76,000
Cash	15,89,41,000
Rupees	94,07,17,000

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Feb 8

February 12.01 plus 07
March 12.05 plus 06
April 12.25 plus 07

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Feb 8

May 0.96 3/4 plus 1 1/4c
July 0.88 7/8 plus 5/8c
September 0.87 1/8 plus 1/4c

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 8.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London today:—

Names of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	88 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 14 9
Bengal-Nagpur Rly Ord. Stock	104 10 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 9 0
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord. A Stock	19 15 0
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord.	3 6 6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	1 12 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 4 0
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	3 5 0
Foreign Rly. Inv Trust 5 per cent Prf. Stk.	31 0 0
Genl and Coml. Invest Trust Defd. Stk.	75 0 0
East India Distilleries and S. F. Ord	1 3 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7 1 6
Great Western Rly. Ord. Stock	54 15 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	134 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	2 6 3
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 2 6
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs.	104 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram and S. Ord	2 0 6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent. Deb.	94 0 0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Feb 9

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	F	G Good
M G—				
Bengal U P	160	156	152	149
Panjab	160	156	152	149
Rajputana	160	156	152	149
Oomra No. 3	241	238	235	231
C P No. 1	257	254	251	247
C P No. 2	248	245	242	238

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1935

What Women Did When Country Was In Travail

Halide Hanum Tells Story Of Their Wonderful Work

EMANCIPATION WAS NO REVOLT

NEW DELHI, Feb. 5.

Having dealt with the history of the Turkish State, with Turkish literature and culture, Halide Hanum began a discussion of the social life of Turkey in her seventh lecture at the Jamia Millia on Tuesday evening. Mrs Sarojini Naidu was in the chair.

CREATOR OF SOCIAL LIFE.

"In Turkey," Halide Hanum continued, "we have a saying that all women are of one nation, and it is a saying in which we come to believe more strongly as our experience accumulates. For the fundamental problems, which affect a woman's life and her duty to society are the same all over the world. Everywhere in the most ancient times the female appears invariably as the pioneer, who has built up human society as distinct from animal existence. She created the family, from which social life has evolved, and she has helped humanity forward by playing the seemingly contradictory role of conservative and revolutionary. But because civilisations in the more advanced forms have been more man-made than woman-made, the position of women has differed according to the values each civilisation has emphasised.

EQUALITY OF WOMAN.

When the objective of a great civilisation has been primarily beauty and great thought, as in Ancient Athens, women have not enjoyed a high position in it. But in a civilisation which emphasises strength and stability, such as the Spartan or the Roman, good care is taken of women. When the ancient civilisations were decaying, Christianity appeared. Christ had made no difference between men and women, but the Christian Churches considerably lowered the status of women by shifting the centre of society from the home to the monastery, and regarding all women who had not dedicated themselves to a religious life as creatures of the devil. Islam challenged this discrimination and proclaimed not merely the religious and social, but also the economic equality of man and woman.

SECLUSION OF WOMEN.

But, whereas the insistence of the Christian Churches on monogamy led to social stability, the interpretation of the laws regarding polygamy by the Moslem theologians of the ninth century led to the decline of Moslem Society. The seclusion of women, which is opposed to both the letter and the spirit of Islamic Law, was an evil custom borrowed from the decadent societies of the old world, and it further weakened Moslem civilisation. While in the West, particularly since the French Revolution, women have been gaining rapidly in status and social value, Moslem women have been more or less stagnating. That it is not so in Turkey, is due partly to the Turkish temperament and partly to the conditions that have prevailed in Turkey for over a century.

TURKISH SOCIETY.

Turkish society suffered a great deal because of the Sultans and the higher aristocracy adopting the manners and customs of the Byzantines. But in spite of the demoralising influences of the Palace, the Turkish masses retained their old, healthy and simple moral standards, and whatever the position of the wife may have been, the mother almost always got her full due of obedience and respect.

That Turkish mothers throughout retained a high sense of social duty is proved by the large number of well-provided schools, hospitals and other benevolent foundations which owe their existence to the munificence and prudent charity of women. While in Europe lunatics were being forced into straight jackets, Turkey could boast of a hospital for the insane—established by women—where the patients were kindly treated. And a queen, Kussem Sultan, was visiting prisons and ensuring the best treatment for the inmates.

HEALTHY OUTLOOK.

In social life, as in politics, the Tanzimat thinkers and writers created a revolution. They insisted on restoring to women the equal rights with men granted to them by Islam, believing with Abdul Haq Hamid that "the measure of a people's civilisation is the status of their women." After 1860, when the first normal school was founded, more and more attention was paid to the education of women, and even in Abdul Hamid's time there was a group of women who issued a widely read weekly and studied social and educational questions. The Young Turks were enthusiasts in the cause of women, and while they had the power, all the possible resources of the state were devoted to the education and training of women to be joint-sharers with men in all national and social enterprises and responsibilities.

WOMAN IN GREAT WAR.

This healthy social outlook bore fruit during the Balkan War, the Great War, and in the last and bitterest ordeal of the people. In nursing the wounded, helping the refugees, organising centres of education in handicraft for widows and orphans, Turkish women worked wonders. In the Great War, they took over the duty of keeping the family, and besides organised themselves in battalions which provided food and clothing for the armies. The Government departments recruited employees from among women and by 1916 they were educated and experienced enough to help considerably in working the administrative machinery. The National institutions known as Turk Ojagi were specially instrumental in teaching men and women to collaborate and understand the needs of the people, and they gave national and religious sanction to the rights of women.

FORCE CIRCUMSTANCES.

The national calamity, which reached its apogee in 1918 and 1919 made everyone in Turkey realise what a country really meant to its women. No man can want peace as passionately as a woman, but the Turkish women, for all they had suffered in bereavement and desolation, realised that there would be neither home nor country without a last and supreme struggle. And they threw themselves into that struggle.

In the Smyrna mountains and in Cilicia women were actually fighting later, one could see thousands of peasant women, bare-footed and in rags, carrying ammunition on their backs from one end of the country to the other, bearing their hardships in silence, and dignity; in every habitation a women's association was formed for nursing and other work. But their greatest service perhaps was their moral support. Not one of them lost heart or rested till the great end was achieved.

WOMAN'S IDEAL.

Reviewing the latest phases of the women's question, the learned lecturer stressed three points as fundamental. First, the emancipation of Turkish women was not a revolt against the domination of men, but rather a common social ideal, which all co-operated to realise; secondly, the conflict of East and West played a minor part in the reforms, which were regarded more as a return to the best in Islam and in Turkish culture and tradition; thirdly, the economic aspect of the emancipation has not been considered an end in itself, but rather as a decree of exonerable circumstances. Harmonious and stable family life has always been and still is, the ideal of Turkish women.—A.P.

SOCIALISTS AND STRIKE FAILURE

Ahmedabad Party Tells Labour Lines Of Proper Organisation

ATTACK ON ASSEMBLY PARTY

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 9.

A meeting of the Gujarat Congress Socialist Party passed a resolution to-day expressing sympathy with the mill operatives who went on strike in protest against the Delhi Agreement and who suffered defeat.

The resolution appealed to them to organize themselves as their defeat was "due to absence of organisation as also to the fact that a section of them was organized by the Labour Association not on the basis of class struggle but on lines of class collaboration, arbitration and conciliation which retarded the growth of class consciousness and class solidarity and kept them permanently under capitalist slavery."

Another resolution criticised the attitude of the Congress Parliamentary Board and the Congress Party in the Assembly with regard to the Joint Parliamentary Committee report and their total disregard of the fundamental issues of the Constituent Assembly and rejection of the report, upon which the country sent them to the legislature.

By a third resolution the meeting urged the holding of a session of the Gujarat Political Conference and decided to hold the Gujarat Congress Socialist Conference in June at Ahmedabad.—A. P.

DACOITS RAID BANKER'S HOUSE

LYALLPUR, February 9.

Dacoits armed with guns and other weapons raided the house of Mr. Budh Singh a Banker in the neighbouring village, looted jewellery and cash valued at three to four thousand rupees. The Lyallpur police have gone in pursuit of the dacoits.—A. P.

FARMERS' MARCH PLANNED

5,000 Will March To Baroda To Seek Relief From Frost Distress

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 9.

The strike of drivers of motor buses plying for hire continues. Many buses, however, are plying with new drivers and no inconvenience has been caused to the public.

SARDAR AND FARMERS

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel arrived here last night and will stay for about a week to enquire into the damage done to farmers by frost.

A MODEL TOWN

The collector laid the foundation this morning of a model town near Ahmedabad called the Kuber Nagar with its own water works, garden, school and market. The Nagar will contain about 600 model houses.

FARMERS' MARCH

A meeting of the farmers of Baroda State held at Pellal resolved to organise a march of farmers to Baroda with a view to seek relief of distress caused by frost. It is understood about 5,000 farmers will join the march.—A. P.

RESERVE BANK BOARD MEETING

Will Be Held On Feb. 23. In New Delhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

It is understood that the second meeting of the Reserve Bank Board will be held on February 23 in New Delhi.

The exact time and place of the meeting and the agenda have not been decided yet, but it is stated that the Board will meet in the Assembly Chamber and the principal business of the meeting will relate to the issue of shares. The framing of the regulations under the Act is also expected to be considered.

The shares will be issued to the public shortly after the meeting about the first of March.—United Press.

SECRETARY OF STATE SUED

JULLUNDUR, Feb. 10.

Rai Bahadur Panna Lal of Ambala has filed a suit in a local court against the Secretary of State-in-Council for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 100 representing rent of a bungalow alleged to have been occupied by the Military at the Jullundur Cantonment.—United Press.

FORWARD SOCIALISM

Poona League's Useful Activities

(From A Correspondent).

POONA, (By Mail).

The annual general meeting of the Young Socialist League, Poona was held on February 7, in the Office of the League, when Mr. G. P. Khare, the Vice-President of the League was in the chair. The annual report described the various activities of the League and its members in the past year. It mainly pointed out its political as well as day-to-day trade union work. Among other activities mentioned therein, the unemployed demonstration, the observance of Labour week and the actual participation in the Textile strikes at Sholapur and Bombay by deputing its members, by holding local sympathetic meetings and by collecting funds, etc., were remarkable.

LEAGUE'S ACTIVITIES.

The League had also tried to organise the textile workers and had very successfully started the Girni Kamgar Union, but due to the mishap of the fire the mill-workers were thrown on the street. Attempts were also made to find out some employment through the local municipality which proved to be futile. Hotel-workers' Union was started by the League and study circles and classes were conducted to propagate Socialism.

Further it would not be wrong to say that the League and its active functioning have been of much more importance in laying the foundations of the Maharashtra Congress Socialist Party.

CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION

The following changes have been effected in the constitution of the League:—

The offices of the President and the Vice-Presidents have altogether been abolished and the Executive Committee of 11 members including the two secretaries is to function instead. Some other minor changes have also been made. According to the newly framed constitution, Mr. G. P. Khare and Wamanrao Kulkarni were elected as the General and the Organising Secretaries respectively. Mr. R. b. Karnik as the Treasurer and Messrs. P. V. Gadgil, S. V. Mardhekar, P. N. Dandekar, V. V. Parvate, D. B. Karnik, G. R. Inamdar and others as the members of the Executive.

TO MEET MR. JINNAH

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 10.

It is understood that Babu Rajendraprasad, the Congress President, has received a letter from Mr. Jinnah asking him to meet Mr. Jinnah at Delhi for a parley. Babu Rajendra Prasad is proceeding to Delhi on 12th February.

Important developments may therefore be expected.—A.P.

Begin It With Village Sanitation

Mahatma Pleads For Corporate Responsibility For Rural Development

MADRAS, Feb. 8.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in the latest issue of the "Harijan" dated 8th February, as follows:—

I have dealt with some chief articles of food, and shown what they mean to the villagers in health and wealth. There is, however, the equally important subject of sanitation and hygiene. Proper attention to these means increase in health, energy and wealth, directly or indirectly.

Some foreign observers have testified that, of all the nations of the earth, India comes, perhaps, to the top in the observance of personal cleanliness. But I fear that it is not possible to say the same of corporate, in other words, village cleanliness. In yet other words, we have not made much advance beyond the family interests. We would sacrifice everything for the family, as distinguished from the village, that is, in a sense, the nation.

LACK OF CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY.

Members of a family, will keep their own home clean, but they will not be interested in the neighbours! They will keep their court-yard clean or dirt, insects and reptiles, but will not hesitate to shove all into the neighbour's yard. As a result of this want of corporate responsibility, our villages are dung-heaps. Though we are an un-shod nation, we are so dirty regarding our streets and roads that for a sensitive person it is painful to walk along them bare foot. It is difficult to get clean drinkable water in village wells, tanks and streams. The approaches to an ordinary village are heaped with muck and rubbish.

Village sanitation is, perhaps, the most difficult task, before the All-India Village Industries Association. No Government can change the habits of the people without their hearty co-operation. And if, the latter is forthcoming, a Government will have to do little in the matter.

BEGINNING OF EDUCATION.

The intellengentsia—medical men and students—can deal with the problem successfully, if they would conscientiously, intelligently, zealously and regularly 'do the work' in the villages. Attention to personal and corporate hygiene is the beginning of all education.

The things to attend to in the villages are cleaning tanks and wells, and keeping them clean getting rid of dung-heaps. If the workers will begin the work themselves, working like paid bhangies from day to day and always letting the villagers know that they are expected to join them so as ultimately to do the whole work themselves, they may be sure that they will find that the villagers will sooner or later co-operate. At least such is my experience of South Africa and Champaran, and even during the quick walking-tour in Orissa last year.

Lanes and streets have to be cleansed of all the rubbish which should be classified. There are portions which can be turned into manure, portions which are simply to be buried and portions which can be directly turned into wealth. Every bone picked up is valuable raw material from which useful articles can be made or which can be crushed into rich manure. Rags and waste paper can be turned into paper, and excreta picked up are golden manure for the village fields.

The way to treat the excreta is to mix them liquid as well as solid, with superficial earth in soil, dug no deeper than one foot at the most. In his book on "Rural Hygiene," Dr. Poore says that excreta should be buried in earth on deeper than nine to 12 inches. (I am quoting from memory). The author contends that the superficial earth is charged with minute life, which, together light and air..... when easily penetrate it, turn the excreta into good, soft, sweet-smelling soil, within a week. Any villager can test this for himself.

THE WAY TO DO IT.

The way to do it is either to have fixed latrines with earthen or iron buckets, and empty the contents in properly prepared places from day to day, or to perform the function directly on to the ground dug up in squares. The excreta can either be buried in a village, common or individual, field. This can only be done with the co-operation of the villagers. At the worst, an enterprising villager can collect the excreta and turn them into wealth for himself. At present this rich manure, valued at lakhs of rupees, runs to waste every day fouls the air, and brings disease into the bargain.

Village tanks are promiscuously used for bathing, washing clothes, and drinking and cooking purposes. Many village tanks are also used by cattle. Buffaloes are often to be seen wallowing in them. The wonder is that, in spite of this sinful mis-use of village tanks, villages have not been destroyed by epidemics. There is universal medical evidence that this neglect to ensure purity of the water supply of villagers is responsible for many of the diseases suffered by villagers.

POTENTIAL BENEFITS

This, it will be admitted, is a glorious interesting and instructive service, fraught with incalculable benefit to the suffering humanity of India. I hope it is clear from my description of the way in which the problem should be tackled, that, given willing workers, who will wield the broom and shovel with the same ease and pride as the pen and the pencil, the question of expense is almost wholly eliminated. All the outlet that will be required is confined to a broom, a basket, a shovel and pick-axe and possibly some disinfectant. Dry ashes are perhaps, as effective as a disinfectant as any that a chemist can supply. But here let philanthronic chemists tell us what is the most effective and cheap village disinfectant that villagers can improvise in the villages

Mr. Taunton, Municipal Commissioner, paid a visit to the Maharashtra High School at Lower Parel last week. Photo shows him in science laboratory of the school. To his right is Mr. N. M. Kale, principal of the institution.

Harijans In Future Indian Constitution

BELGAUM, Feb. 9.

Under the presidentship of Mr. Symington the Backward Class Officer of the Bombay Presidency, a meeting was held here.

Rao Bahadur Bole, Mr. Asavale, Syed Munavar and Mr. Bakhle, M.L.C.s attended.

The meeting discussed the question of representation for depressed classes in the future Indian Constitution.—A.P.

AGHA KHAN FOR BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 10.

H. H. the Agha Khan left this morning for Bombay by the Frontier Mail. He was seen off at the New Delhi Railway Station by an A. D. C. to the Viceroy, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Dr. Narang, Moulvi Shafi Daoodi and a large crowd of Mussalmans including his followers. The Band of H. H. Agha Khan Corps which had come from Sialkot was in attendance.—A. P.

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